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Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, San Juan, P. R.; B, Fort Meyer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort McDonald, Cal.; stations in the Philippines: Headquarters, Manila (Calle Nozalede); H, Iloilo, P. I.

**CAVALRY.**

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; L, Camp Osborne, Idaho.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H and K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Placetas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and M, D, Dagnotan, P. I.; San Fernando, P. I.; A, Laoag, P. I.; C, Namacpacan, P. I.; E and F, Vigan, P. I.; K, Dingras; L, Batoc, P. I.; B, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Headquarters, Pasay, P. I.; A, San Felipe Neri, P. I.; B, Maricabon, Pasay Cav. Bks.; C and I, Pasay Cav. Bks.; D, El Deposito, P. I.; E, Calocan, P. I.; F, Norzagaray, P. I.; G, San Isidro, P. I.; H, San Rafael, P. I.; K and L, Bayambang, P. I.; M, Binalonan, P. I.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, E, H and L, Mayaguez, P. R.; F, Humacao, P. R.; G, Alibonito, P. R.; A, B, C, and D, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; I, Adjuntas, P. R.; K and M, Manti, P. R.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop A, Fort Riley, Kan.; B and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Colo.; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.; M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, E, G, I, K, L, M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; F and H, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; A, B, C, D, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I and K, Fort Duchesne, Utah; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; D and F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H and L, Fort Wingate, N. M.

10th Cav.—Hdqrs. and Troops A, C and L, Mansanillo, Cuba; B, Mayari; I, K and D, Holguin; M, Bayamo, Cuba; E, Fort Brown, Texas; F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; G, Fort Ringgold, Texas; H, Fort Clark, Texas.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Nalc, P. I.

**ARTILLERY.**

1st Art.—Headquarters, C, M, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; A, Ft. Dade, Fort Tampa, Fla.; B and N, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Bks., La.; E, Angeles, P. I.; F, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto, Tex.; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters, A, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, Havana, Cuba; B and E, Fort Fremont, S. C.; C, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; D, Fort Barrancas, Fla.

3d Art.—Hdqrs. and C, I and O, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, California; F, Fort Riley, Kan.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; N, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; stations in Philippines; Headquarters, H and L, Manila (Nipa Bks.); G, Dousol, Legaspi, Tabaco; K, Manila (Exposition Bks.).

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, N, O, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; E, Ft. Howard, Baltimore, Md.; F, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Fort Dupont, Del.; M, Fort Strong, Me.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; A and K, Fort Washington, Md.

5th Art.—Headquarters C, H, K and N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B, M and O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; D, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F, Manila.

6th Art.—Headquarters, Manila (No. 9 Cabildo); A, Manila (Santa Potenciana); B, C, E and F, Manila (Cuarteles Espana); D, Camp Stotsenberg, La Loma, Montalban, San Mateo, P. I.; G, Jaro, P. I.; H, Manila (Ayuntamiento); I, Manila (Malecon); K, Cruz; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; N, Manila (San Lazaro Sta.); O, Manila (Custom House); I and K, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.

7th Art.—Headquarters, C, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Fort Terry, N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.; O, Fort Riley, Kan.

\*Light batteries.

**INFANTRY.**

1st Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Guanajay, Cuba; A, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, D, I and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E, F and H, Fort Thomas, Ky.; G, Columbus Bks., O.; C, Sagua La Grande, Cuba; K, Trinidad, Cuba; L, Caibarien, Cuba.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and D, Calocan, P. I.; A, Ia Lombo, P. I.; B, Malabon, P. I.; C, Calumpit, P. I.; E, Meycauagan, Polo, P. I.; F and G, Malolos, P. I.; H and L, Hagonoy, P. I.; K, Apalit, Santo Tomas (Pampanga); L, Bigaa, Guiguinto, P. I.; M, Bulacan, P. I.

4th Inf.—Headquarters, A and B, Bacoor, P. I.; B and D, Imus, P. I.; E, Rosario, P. I.; F, G and H, San Francisco de Malabon, P. I.; I, K and L, Novalita, P. I.; M, Cavite Viejo, P. I.

5th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, C, F and G, Santiago, Cuba; Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. B, Baracoa, Cuba; D, El Caney, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; H, Guantanamo, Cuba.

6th Inf.—Headquarters and K, Bacolod, P. I.; A and C, Calvo, P. I.; B, La Carlota, P. I.; D, Binalbagan, Gintaran, P. I.; E, Danao, Escalante, Sagay, Toboso, P. I.; F and G, Dumaguete, Gujulumang, Jimamaylan, P. I.; H, La Carlota, Negros, P. I.; I, Bais, Calatraya, San Carlos, Tanjay, P. I.; L, Cabanatuan, Guimbalon, Silay, P. I.; M, Cádiz Nuevo, Manapla, Saravia, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, C, H and M, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Walker, Minn.; B, I and K, Seattle, Wash.; G, Fort Valdez, Alaska; E and F, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; D, San Carlos, A. T.; L, Fort Egbert, Alaska.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Fort Snelling, Minn.

9th Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G and H, Tarlac, P. I.; A, O'Donnell, P. I.; B, Capas, P. I.; C, Bamban, P. I.; D, Magalang, P. I.; I, Murcia, P. I.; K, Mabalacat, P. I.; L and M, Concepcion, P. I.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; D, E, Cardenas, Cuba; I, K and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; L, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and D, H, I, K, L and M, San Juan, P. R.; A, F, G, at Ponce, P. R.; C, Mayaguez, P. R.; E, Aguadilla, P. R.; B, Cayey, P. R.

12th Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G and H, Panique, P. I.; A, Geron, P. I.; B and C, Victoria, P. I.; D and I, Rosales, P. I.; K, Moncada, P. I.; L, Cuyapo, P. I.; M, San Juan de Guimba.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Binalonan, P. I.; A, San Fabian, P. I.; B, Posorrubio, P. I.; C, Manaoag, P. I.; D, San Jacinto, P. I.; F, Asingan, P. I.; Urdaneta, P. I.; H, San Manuel, P. I.; I, K, L and M, Dagupan, P. I.

14th Inf.—Stations in Philippines; headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F and I, Manila (Cuarteles Meisic); G, Manila (San Fernando st. sta., P. I.); H, Manila (Cockpit sta.); K, Manila (Ermita, Herran st. sta.); L, Manila (Vacine sta.); M, Manila (Paco). Stations in U. S.: Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

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16th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Agarr, P. I.; E and F, Tuguegarao, P. I.; G and H, Ilagan, P. I.

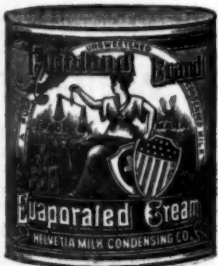
17th Inf.—Headquarters and B and K, Bautista, P. I.; A, D, E and I, Bayambang, P. I.; C, Malasiqui, P. I.; F, Santa Barbara, P. I.; G, Calasiao, P. I.; H, San Carlos, P. I.; L and M, Camilig, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Iloilo, P. I.; A, B, I, K and M, Capiz, P. I.; C and D, Romblon, P. I.

19th Inf.—Headquarters, B, D, F, G, H and M, Cebu, P. I.; A, C, E and L, Iloilo; I and K, Cebu, Sudlon Mt., P. I.

20th Inf.—Headquarters, A, E and L, Manila (Ft. Santiago); B, Manila (Quiapo); C, Manila (Trozo); D, Manila (Santa Cruz); F, Manila (Sampaloc); G, Manila (Anda st. sta.); H, Manila (Malacanang); I, Manila (Binondo); K, Manila (San Miguel); M, Manila (Custom House).

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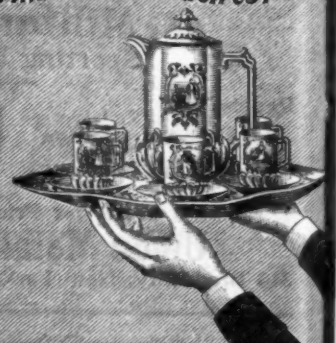
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23d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, E, F, G and L, Jolo, P. I.; A, I, K and M, Cebu, P. I.; D, Siasi, P. I.; H, Bongao, P. I.

24th Inf.—D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skaguay, Alaska; stations in the Philippines: Headquarters and F, Tayug; A, Humingen; C, Pantabangan; E and I, San Jose (Nueva Ecija); G, Carrangian, San Jose (Nueva Ecija); H, San Nicolas; K, San Quintin (Nueva Ecija); Santa Maria (Pangasinan).

25th Inf.—A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C, D and G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; stations in the Philippines: Headquarters, Iba; B, Subig, San Marcelino; E, Botolan, Santa Cruz (Zambales); F, Botolan, Palauig; H, Botolan, Maricao; I, San Antonio, San Marcelino (Zambales); K, Castillejos, San Marcelino; L, San Marcelino, San Narcisco; M, Botolan, Iba.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, H and M, Iloilo; G, Cabatuan, P. I.; I, Leon, P. I.; K, Jaro, P. I.; L, Barotac Nuevo, P. I.

27th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C and D, San Mateo, P. I.; E, G and H, Camp Stotsenberg, Manila; F, Pumping sta., Manila; I, K, L and M, Montalban, P. I.; B, Marquina, P. I.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Dasmariñas, P. I.; A, B, C and D, Taal, P. I.; E, F, G and H, Nasugbu, P. I.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, D, G, H, I and L, Manila; B, La Loma, P. I.; E, Malabon, P. I.; F, Corregidor, P. I.; K and M, Calocan, P. I.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and A, L and M, Tayabas, P. I.; B, C, E, F, G and H, Lucban, P. I.; D, Laguanan, P. I.; I and K, Atimonan, P. I.

31st Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Zamboanga, P. I.; E, Parang Parang, P. I.; F, Cottabato, P. I.; H, Cottabato, Pollak, P. I.; I, Davao, P. I.; K, Cottabato, Parang Parang, P. I.; L, Matti, P. I.; M, Banganga, P. I.

32d Inf.—Headquarters, C and E, Balanga, P. I.; A, Mariveles, P. I.; B, Orion, P. I.; D and L, Dinalupjan, P. I.; F, Abucay, P. I.; G, Orani, P. I.; H, Orani, P. I.; I, Florida Blanca, P. I.; K, Dinalupjan, Llanahermosa, P. I.; M, Porac, P. I.

33d Inf.—Headquarters, F, I and K, Vigan, P. I.; A, B, C and D, Banquet, P. I.; E and G, Candon, P. I.; H, Narbacan, P. I.; L, Cabaugao, P. I.; M, Angul, P. I.

34th Inf.—Headquarters and L and M, Cabanatuan, P. I.; A and D, Baler, P. I.; B, Bongabong, P. I.; C, San Isidro, P. I.; E, San Antonio, P. I.; F, G and H, Laoag, P. I.; I, Penaranda, P. I.; K, Aliaga, P. I.

35th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Baliuag, P. I.; E, Norzagaray, P. I.; F, Angat, P. I.; G, Santa Maria, P. I.; H, Quingua, P. I.; I, K and L, Blacanabato San Ildefonso, San Miguel, P. I.; M, Pullian, P. I.

36th Inf.—Headquarters, A, L and M, Lingayen, P. I.; B, Aguilan, P. I.; C and H, Sual, P. I.; D and G, Alamigos, P. I.; E, Salasa, P. I.; F and I, Mangatarem, P. I.; K, Binmaley, P. I.

37th Inf.—Headquarters and F, L and M, Santa Cruz, P. I.; A, B, C and D, Majayjay, P. I.; E, H and I, Pagasjan, P. I.; G, Nueva Caceres, P. I.; K, Magdalena, P. I.

38th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C and D, Batangas P. I.

E, F, G and H, Lipa, P. I.; I, Bauang, P. I.; K, L and M, San Jose, P. I.

39th Inf.—Headquarters, L and M, Santo Tomas, P. I.; A, B, C and D, San Pablo, P. I.; E and H, Calamba, P. I.; F and G, Los Banos, P. I.; I and K, Tanauan, P. I.

40th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Mindanao, P. I.

41st Inf.—Headquarters and C, D, G and H, Angeles, P. I.; A, B, K and L, Bacolor, Guagua, Lumbao, P. I.; E, Mexico, P. I.; F, Santa Ana, P. I.; I and M, San Fernando, P. I.

42d Inf.—Headquarters, C, D and K, Pasig, P. I.; A, Antipolo, P. I.; B, Tayti, P. I.; E and H, Paete, P. I.; F and G, Tanay, P. I.; I and L, Morong, P. I.; M, Taguig, P. I.

43d Inf.—Headquarters and D and K, Tacloban, P. I.; A, Tanauan, P. I.; B, Carigara, P. I.; C, Ormoc, P. I.; E and G, Kalbayok, P. I.; F, Catarman, P. I.; H, Laguan, P. I.; I, L and M, Catbalogan, P. I.

44th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Cebu, P. I.; A, B, C and D, Bohol, P. I.; E, F, G and H, Iloilo, P. I.

45th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, D, I, K and M, in the field near Sorsogon, P. I.; B, E and F, Nueva Caceres, P. I.; G and H, Pasaco, P. I.; L, Calabanga, P. I.

46th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B and D, Binan, P. I.; C, Santa Rosa, P. I.; E, F, G and H, Indang, P. I.; I, K, L and M, Silang, P. I.

47th Inf.—Headquarters and F, H and I, Legaspi, P. I.; A and D, Donsol, P. I.; B, Bulan, P. I.; C, Virao, P. I.; E and G, Tabaco, P. I.; K, Sorsogon, P. I.; L, Gubat, P. I.; M, Castilla, P. I.

48th Inf.—Headquarters, San Fernando, P. I.; A, B, D and I, Manila; C, E, F and G, Vigan, P. I.; H, Bangar, P. I.; K, Aringay, P. I.; L, Trinidad, P. I.; M, Naguilan, P. I.

49th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, F, H, I, K, L and M, Aparri, P. I.; B, Zapote Bridge, Luzon; D, Paranaque, P. I.; E, Las Pinas, P. I.

Castner's Scouts—Headquarters, Vigan, P. I. Macabebe Scouts—Headquarters, Calumpit, P. I. Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters, San Juan, P. R. (The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advices of March 31.)

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Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Isl. and N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.

Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V.

The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:

Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Maj.-Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig.-Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Division of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols.

The division of Cuba is divided into three departments, as follows:

1. Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V.

2. Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara.—Headquarters, Matanzas. Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.

3. Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.—Head-

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Department of Puerto Rico.—Headquarters, San Juan. Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V.

Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

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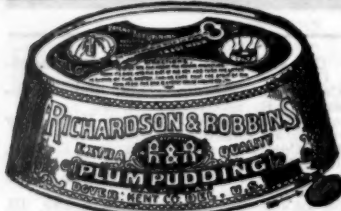
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a sample package of 10 Cigarettes by return mail, and  
our thanks for giving us a trial.**The Havana Cigarette Co.,**216 Lafayette Street,  
New Orleans, La.case of yellow fever there since Dec. 27, 1899, and that  
was brought in on a vessel. I believe the death rate in  
Santiago is lower than in any city of the same size in the  
United States. It really looks as though we would get  
through the closing summer without yellow fever."A correspondent of an English medical journal writing  
from South Africa says that the reserves and militia  
are, from a physical point of view, disappointing. The  
average Briton has always held the idea that whatever  
might be the case with regard to the militia, the reservist  
would be of superior physique to the man with the colors,  
but transport after transport has told a different tale.  
The average reservist is better developed than the man  
with the colors, but it is also true that both reservists  
and militiamen contain a very large number of men  
hopelessly incapable of going to the front. This is not  
the case to any appreciable extent with the colors men,  
but the percentage of others who are being landed and  
sent home almost immediately, points to very inefficient  
medical inspection in England. The correspondent be-  
lieves that medical examinations at home are conducted  
either by men who do not understand military require-  
ments or who are too pressed for time to give a proper  
investigation.**SPANISH CAPTIVES IN LUZON.**We expressed surprise some weeks ago at the reten-  
tion of the Spanish prisoners by the Filipinos, as the act  
did not seem to be warranted by any military necessity,  
either present or prospective. The more we look at this  
aspect of the present situation in the Philippines the more  
we wonder why the philanthropists and self-constituted  
lovers of mankind have not raised a voice against this  
barbarity on the part of the native soldiers of Luzon who  
are held up before the world as martyrs to liberty. The  
gentlemen who are engineering the Aguinaldo cam-  
paign on this side of the Pacific have failed to compre-  
hend what the continued captivity of the Spaniards  
means, else they would long ago if for no other motive  
than that of expediency have made a plea for the release  
of those unfortunate men and women. The fact that  
there are Spanish prisoners to-day on the Island of Luzon  
a year and a half after Spain has ceased to be an active  
enemy of the Filipinos is a libel on the humanity which  
the native leaders invoke in their appeal to the civilized  
world.No better proof of the bandit nature of the warfare  
that the Filipino has been carrying on in the sacred  
name of liberty is needed than is afforded by the treat-  
ment of these prisoners. From the very beginning those  
captives have been freed who were rich enough to pay  
the ransom demanded. The Filipino patriot has stood  
like the brigand of Southern Europe and gambled on the  
sufferings of the prisoners. The Spaniards who have  
been too poor to pay the price of release have been  
dragged about from place to place, in a pure spirit of re-  
venge. There can be found no justification in any rule  
of war for depriving these miserable Spaniards of their  
liberty. If they were imprisoned where they could  
count on merciful treatment and repose upon some au-  
thority, their condition would not be so deplorable, but,  
guarded by natives who in the passion of the moment  
may change into assassins and who feel only the lightest  
reign of restriction, their days and nights must be one  
continual round of horrifying dread.We should like to hear from those individuals who have  
already erected the pedestal on which Aguinaldo is to  
stand in the blaze of history as to this aspect of his  
understanding of the obligations of humanity. We do not  
believe that even the ready tongues that have been able  
to laud him at the expense of disparaging our own sol-  
diers can find any excuse for this unblushing exhibition  
of cruelty and revenge. Before Aguinaldo can right-  
fully claim even the slightest consideration of decent men  
he must undo the frightful wrong he has revealed in all  
these months. Until he does he must stand before the  
world in his naked moral deformity in spite of the fact  
that ignorant or unworthy Americans continue to burn  
before him the incense of their admiration.We are reminded of Victor Hugo's remark that "battle  
ties last long" on reading the brochure of its Cuban  
campaign experiences just issued by Co. K, 71st New  
York. Though nearly two years removed from those  
fierce hours under San Juan hill, the boys who are now  
back in the pursuits of peace cannot forget the close-  
drawing effects of a common peril. They dedicate the  
little book to their colored brethren in arms in as tender  
a testimonial as we have yet seen evoked by the bravery  
of our dark-hued soldiers. The dedication reads: "To  
the memory of our colored friends, the 24th U. S.  
Infantry (Regulars), who, fighting and dying with us  
on San Juan Hill, taught us a new respect for and  
appreciation of the race to which they belong." In  
the course of the narrative we are told that "the men  
of the Third Battalion struck up a great friendship  
with the colored men of the 24th Inf., and black and  
white could be seen together, preparing rations or swap-  
ping experiences in the battle. The term 'a gentle-  
man and a soldier' was certainly exemplified by the  
men of that regiment." At one time, we learn, while a  
sheet of fire ran from hill to hill, "through it all Major  
Markley of the 24th Inf. walked up and down the lines,  
paying as little heed to danger as though on dress  
parade."The dance given by the colonel and officers of the 6th  
U. S. Art., at the office of the provost marshal-general,  
Manila, on March 31, brought the many friends of the  
regiment together in a very pleasant way. Among those  
present were Major and Mrs. Moseley, Miss Moseley and  
Miss Lillian Moseley, Mrs. and Miss Hannay, Mrs. Price,  
Miss Crozier, Mrs. Clements, Dr. and Mrs. Stafford, Mrs.  
R. A. Brown, Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. McAndrew,  
Capt. and Mrs. Stevens, Major and Mrs. Stanton, Miss  
Norton, Miss Lowell, Mrs. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Ker-  
win, Capt. and Mrs. Sleeper, Lieut. and Mrs. Cralle,  
Mrs. Wotherspoon, Mrs. and Miss Young, Miss Finlay,  
Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Steele, Lieut. and Mrs. Rethers,  
Capt. and Mrs. Woodward, Lieut. and Mrs. Bishop, Mrs.  
Herman Hall, Mrs. F. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds,  
Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Walcutt, Miss Sanno, Lieut. and Mrs.  
Haussermann, Mr. and Miss Anderson, Mrs. James Bell,  
Mrs. F. Duncan, Mrs. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Cum-  
mock, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Cooke, Major  
Powell, Capt. Crozier, Major Noble, Mr. Klene, Major  
Mills, Capt. Reynolds, Wood, Major Quinton, Major  
Greene, Capt. Cannon, Major Harris, Major Dravo, Col.  
Wagner, Col. Spurgin, Mr. Griene, Mr. C. Tuckerman,  
Major Edie, Capt. Irons, Mr. Cooke and many others.Sixteen British battleships are armed with obsolete  
muzzle-loading guns, viz.: Ajax, Agamemnon, Tem-  
raire, Inflexible, Superb, Alexandra, Dreadnought, Nep-  
tune, Triumph, Swiftsure, Sultan, Iron Duke, Invincible,  
Audacious, Monarch and Hercules.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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## ON BEHALF OF ORDNANCE EXPERTS.

In the department of ordnance the senior Senator from New Hampshire, who will, we hope, long continue to instruct the Senate with his wisdom and enliven it with his wit, has made discoveries as original as those of his predecessor in the office of Secretary of the Navy, who for the first time learned that the constructions under his care were hollow. Mr. Chandler thinks that the claims of the Harvey and Krupp armor to superiority are also hollow, and he has proclaimed his discovery to a listening Senate with the calm assurance of a superiority that rises above the professional claims of knowledge on the part of those who have made a special study of the matter of ordnance and armor.

According to Mr. Chandler, all there is in the process for hardening armor is the idea, and this is one far too simple to command the respect of the astute Senator. He apparently forgets that the greatness of all important discoveries in the various departments of invention is in their simplicity. In the falling apple that bruised his recumbent nose the great Sir Isaac discovered one of the hitherto hidden secrets of the universe. What is the telephone but the amplification of the experiment tried by the school-boy when he hears at one end of a stick of timber the pin scratch made at the other end? What is the great American Republic, with its vast possibilities of senatorial wisdom, but a development of the enterprise suggested by Columbus's original voyage of discovery?

And so we might illustrate through the whole chapter describing the unfolding of modern conditions of industrial enterprise through the conception of the inventor who has made a special study of some given subject. It is the application of old ideas to new conditions that constitutes in a large large proportion of cases the merit of inventions. In what way does this detract from the value of such inventions?

The price of armor for our battleships may be too high, and it may be necessary to establish a government manufactory to regulate the price, but it would hardly seem to be just for the government in doing so to ignore the rights granted under the law it has itself established to protect those who by their ingenuity or industry, or by the expenditure of their private means have developed processes the government desires to use.

As to the contest between armor and guns, in which the gun seems for the present to have the advantage, it is well to remember that many a man is alive to-day who has been exposed on various bloody fields to the superiority of the modern projectile over his unarmed person. A bodkin may penetrate a vital point in one subjected as an armor plate is to the conditions determined wholly by the assailant, when he might escape unharmed from a volley of deadly projectiles under the ordinary conditions of battle. The tests of the proving ground have only a theoretical value and they may be entirely misleading as to the results to follow an encounter where ship and gun have equal opportunity under actual conditions. The theory of some of our Senators appear to be that every bullet has its billet, which is very far from being the fact according to actual experience.

The problems our learned Senators appear to think are so easily settled are, in fact, full of perplexity and should be left to the determination of those whose office it is to study them. The value of the service of ordnance experts is quite as much in what they do not do as in what they do. We are disposed to think that they are at times less hospitable than they should be to new ideas, but we do not see how matters are to be improved by transferring their work to a debating society which offers no opportunity for the study and experience required for intelligent work.

We have an exceptionally intelligent and well instructed body of officers in our ordnance corps. The misfortune of our Army Ordnance Department, as now organized, is that its system of promotion does not appear

to always put the most progressive officers in control, or it may be that the journey to the front is so long a one that those who reach it grow weary on the way. The ideal ordnance chief is not a man who shuts himself in his office and makes it as nearly impossible as he can for a new idea ever to reach him. He should be a man always open to access and ready to give a hospitable welcome to new suggestions.

One of Grant's biographers, writing of him in the days when he had the cares of the siege of Vicksburg upon him, says: "The headquarters of the commanding general were in the captain's cabin of a steamboat, and there he transacted the business of his great army with singular absence of everything in the nature of formality and military display. He was accessible at all times to whomever chose to call on a legitimate errand, and his ears were always open to the suggestions that came from every quarter as to the way he should conduct the siege of Vicksburg. There was no negro so humble that he could not find a hearing if he sought it."

An officer with the British Army in South Africa reports that the most hospitable and accessible of the British officers is the commander-in-chief, Lord Roberts, who has added to his already great fame as a soldier by his conduct of the campaign against the Boers. An officer of an opposite type is Gen. Buller, who certainly has not thus far distinguished himself by a display of superior ability. Superior men are open-minded and ready to learn even from the humblest. Even a "youngster" may have a suggestion worthy of consideration.

Writing to Sir John Burgoyne during the Crimean war, Brunel, the great engineer, said: "You are the first professional man of high official rank I have met with ready to assume the possibility of a man who is neither R. E. nor R. N. having an idea worth attending to." In a letter to Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister, making a favorable report on one of Brunel's projects, Sir John suggested that in dealing with such a man as Brunel there was "need of the exercise of tact arising from his thorough independence, which rather requires that he should be consulted than merely given permission to work out his plans."

It would be to the credit of our Ordnance Department, and would materially assist in securing for it the confidence of the Army, of Congress and the world of mechanical invention, if it could always have at its head a man inspired with the spirit of Sir John Burgoyne. What might not American invention then accomplish! It is God who gives a man brains; it is the President and Congress who confer upon him official position. Fortunate the service, fortunate the country, for whose benefit the three work together in harmony.

The New York "Evening Post" says: "The centennial of the West Point Military Academy last week passed with little or no notice either by the Academy itself or by the press. Many officers will regret that a special celebration of this event was not held." Probably the centennial was not celebrated because no one learned of it until after he read the "Post." The Military Academy was established by the enactment of the law of March 16, 1802, creating a Corps of Engineers which "shall constitute a military academy." Major Jonathan Williams, the first Superintendent of the Academy, assumed command May 13, 1802, and the Academy was formally opened for instruction July 4, 1802, with ten cadets, all but one of whom had been appointed prior to the passage of the act establishing the Academy—Joseph G. Swift, May 12, 1800; W. K. Proveaux, S. M. Levy, Jackson, Samuel and William Gates, March 2, 1801; W. K. Armistead and John Lillie, Feb. 16, 1801. The cadets appointed previous to the establishment of the Academy were attached to regiments. General Dearborn, Secretary of War, gave notice to the army in the summer of 1801 that President Jefferson had, under the authority authorizing the appointment of cadets, ordered the establishment of a military school at West Point, and the first cadet, John G. Swift, reported there Oct. 14, 1801. The centennial of the Academy properly dates from the act of Congress establishing it.

We note, with approbation, a recent ruling by Col. Wallace F. Randolph, 1st Art., in the case of a corporal who asked to be reduced because he had been over-slaughed. Col. Randolph disapproved the request, and says: "A battery commander is allowed by law a certain number of sergeants and corporals to assist him in its administration. It is not always that desirable material can be found for the purpose, and it becomes necessary to take the best at hand; but while a practice of over-slaughting non-commissioned officers is to be deprecated, it is entirely within the province of the battery commander, when he does obtain a soldier capable of performing the duties, to place him above one, who, in his opinion, is not. The right of resignation does not inhere to non-commissioned officers, otherwise it would be within their power to seriously embarrass the battery commander in the discharge of his duties. This communication is neither respectful nor subordinate, and, in the opinion of the regimental commander, should have been promptly dealt with by a court-martial."

The Ordnance Department of the Army has been, for some time, experimenting with a new type of pistol for use by the Army. The aim of the department is to obtain small arms constructed upon entirely new lines without the revolver principle, which will be in reality a small automatic hand-machine gun. Several inventions along this line have been tested by the Ordnance Department, but so far an entirely satisfactory gun has not been obtained. Experience has shown that there

are several serious defects in the revolver now in use. One of the most marked of these is that the method of inserting the cartridge is extremely slow. Upon the discharge of the gun now used a quantity of gas escapes through the gap between the cylinder and the barrel, thus giving the bullet a reduced velocity. The department wishes to find a gun which can be loaded in one movement by using a clip to hold the cartridges. It will be distinctly a machine gun and must combine strength with smallness in size and good shape. The officers who have charge of the matter believe they will get the exact kind of gun wanted.

In an article on our war with Spain appearing in the last number of the "Proceedings of the Naval Institute," Col. Sir G. S. Clarke, of the British service, remarks upon what he considers the grave mistake of placing transports under military authority. He says: "The proper functions of the soldier end at the shore-line, and when he is permitted, as in 1898, to lay his mines in navigation channels and to flash searchlights at his sweet will, he becomes a public danger. The mines laid at New York and elsewhere proved an unmitigated nuisance, as might have been confidently expected. The United States naval officers had evidently a much clearer conception of the powers and the limitations of naval co-operation than their military comrades. The battle of the Nile is, for all time, an object lesson of the danger of sacrificing naval considerations to those of military expediency." This British Colonel says: "A finer body of troops than the 13,000 regulars who formed the bulk of the expedition has rarely landed on a hostile shore; but, like the British force which invaded the Crimea in September, 1854, it was an aggregate of brave men rather than an army." As to the naval operations under Admiral Sampson we are told that the failure to block the channel at Santiago by sinking the Merrimac was most fortunate. It would have imprisoned Cervera's fleet and transferred their activities to the land. The intense eagerness of the American naval captains to bring their ships into action is commended as showing the true naval instinct. The performance of the Oregon is described as "remarkable, as showing clearly the effect of the experience and training of the engine-room staff gained in the long voyage from the Pacific." The evident want of system in the scouting operations of the fleet is ascribed to the fact that they were not controlled by the commander-in-chief alone. Otherwise Cervera's fleet would have been sighted before it reached Santiago. The bombardment of San Juan, P. R., is criticised. Had the Spanish gunners understood their business it would have been exceedingly inconvenient. Finally Colonel Clarke says: "Americans who have marked the vigor and the initiation, the skill and the daring displayed by their navy in the recent war, cannot fail to understand where lies the true defense of their coastline."

The London "Engineer" says: "The assumption that the French submarine navy is a form of lunacy is very comfortable, but one cannot forget that fifty years ago our Admiralty doubted French sanity because they went in for screw warships across the Channel—a fact that makes the doctrine of official infallibility difficult to hold. Theories against submarine boats are just as bad as wild theories in their favor—we want facts on both sides. The sous-marins are hardly as yet potent factors, maybe; but they appear to be pretty much where torpedo boats were about 1876; and they have displayed quite enough in the way of 'possibilities' to make the antidote worth thinking about." It adds that, if one-quarter of the reports of successful submarine navigation in the French press are true, the British Admiralty occupy a "tolerably criminal position" in not experimenting with this method of warfare. Concerning our Navy the "Engineer" says: "Exactly how many alternative plans the Americans have evolved for the New Jersey class it would be difficult to say off hand. The principal were as follows: A. Four 12in., in two turrets; four 8in., in two turrets, one each side amidships; twelve 6in. B. Four 12in.; eight 8in.—in four turrets a la Indiana; 6in. as before. C. Four 12in.; four 8in., in two-story turrets; four 8in. in pairs in two turrets amidships; 6in. as before. D. Two 12in., two 10in., eight 8in., in various positions—twelve 6in. E. Four 12in., sixteen 6in. Type B has been selected, and the New Jersey will be a sort of compound between the Indiana and the Maine, that is to say, a glorified Benedetto Brin, with four extra 8in., and about double the Brin's armor apparently; 350 tons will be added to the displacement."

Those who know the Philippine country can best appreciate the difficulties attending the work of the Signal Corps men there. A recent issue of the Manila "Freedom" said: "The men of the corps are to be congratulated on the thorough and systematic way they have in accomplishing their work. The natives take the greatest pleasure in obstructing the movements of this particular branch of the service and it is only by constant labor and care that the lines are kept intact. The maps of the country are so poor and the Filipino idea of distances so abominable that ten times to one the linesmen find themselves short of wire and forced to pass a night in the neighborhood of dangerous ladrones, sometimes miles from the protection of a garrison."

In view of the loose talk about the use of explosive bullets in South Africa, it is well to note that Sir William McCormack, the distinguished English surgeon, who has been on duty with the army, states that he has never seen a wound made by an explosive bullet.



## ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The two Houses of Congress reached an agreement on the Army appropriation bill May 21. As agreed upon, the bill leaves the service pay of officers unchanged. It provides for allotments of pay by enlisted men, and increases the pay of old clerks at department headquarters. The power to assign messengers and clerks at headquarters is restored to the Secretary of War. It makes permanent law for the pay of regimental sergeant-majors and regimental quartermaster-sergeants of artillery and infantry, which was omitted from the law for the permanent military establishment of the United States. The service during the Spanish war is to count double in estimating the service of enlisted men for retirement. Contract nurses are to receive pay for service rendered before the law authorizing their employment was passed. The clause allowing \$5,000 for a library at Manila was stricken out. Appropriation is made for the preliminary work in establishing a war college. Paymasters' clerks of 15 years service are to get an increase of \$400 and those of 10 years service \$200. The Senate's amendments relating to mileage of officers were adopted. It is believed that they will establish harmony between the Treasury and Pay departments. An allowance of four cents a mile for the travel pay of discharged officers and men is made in lieu of the old allowance of a day's pay for each twenty miles of travel. Allowance is also made for ammunition for the burial services of inmates of State homes for soldiers and sailors, and for the morning and evening gun. They are to have the same supplies as national homes. A soldier who served in any American war is to be admitted to the National Home on the authority of a single member of the Board of Managers. The Secretary of War is empowered to appoint not to exceed 100 hospital stewards. No extra payments are to be made to officers serving in commands higher than their rank for less than three months. Organizations of the Volunteer force are put on an equal footing, so far as pay or discharge is concerned, with those heretofore having this pay.

The Army Appropriation bill, as it passed the House, contained a proviso that officers of Volunteers of the Provisional Army who belonged to the Regulars should receive longevity pay of the regular rank and not on their volunteer rank. This was stricken out in the Senate, and when the matter went before the Conference Committee the Senate receded. At a subsequent session of the Conference Committee it was explained to them that this would upset the Army pay table in such a way as to actually give Regular Army officers, who held Volunteer commissions as brigadier generals, more pay than a brigadier general of Regulars, as a brigadier general is not allowed longevity pay. On the other hand, it would reduce the pay of many juniors, but in a few cases would neither increase nor decrease pay. Colonel Carter appeared before the committee and stated that in addition to these facts it would create a very serious embarrassment to the families of officers, who upon going to the Philippines made out and filed their pay accounts with the paymasters, or left them in bank for collection by their families. The Conference Committee then struck out the proviso and left the question of pay as now provided in the Army pay table. Colonel Carter deserves much credit for this change.

## FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has agreed to an amendment by Mr. Spooner proposing to appropriate \$11,167.35 to be paid to the devisees named in the will of James W. Schaumburg, deceased, for pay due him.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate letters from the chief of engineers submitting communications in regard to disallowance for mileage from Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Allen, C. E., U. S. A., and Capt. H. C. Newcomer, C. E., U. S. A.

Requests have been transmitted to Congress for appropriations of \$92,680 for "repairs of coast defenses," \$212,000 for "sub-caliber tubes, fittings and ammunition for coast artillery," and \$97,000 for repairs to the wing dam at Rock Island, Ill. It is proposed to add these to appropriation bills. Also \$150,000 for a survey of the Great Lakes under the direction of the Secretary of War.

In response to a Senate resolution asking "Whether Gen. Torres came to Gen. Otis with a flag of truce on February 5, 1899, the day after the fighting commenced between our forces and those of the Filipinos, and stated to Gen. Otis that Gen. Aguinaldo declared that fighting had begun accidentally and that Aguinaldo wished to have it stopped and proposed the establishment of a neutral zone, so that during the peace negotiations there might be no further danger of conflict between the two armies, and whether Gen. Otis replied that fighting having once begun must go on to the grim end. Was Gen. Otis directed by the Secretary of War to make such an answer? Also whether the flag of the Philippine republic was ever saluted by Admiral Dewey or any of the vessels of his fleet at any time since May 1, 1898?" etc.—the President has forwarded various papers showing that Gen. Otis was not directed by the Secretary of War to make such an answer as is set forth in the resolution, nor were any answers to communications upon the subject of the cessation of hostilities prescribed by the Secretary of War to Gen. Otis, but he was left to exercise, in respect thereof, his own judgment, based upon his superior knowledge of the conditions surrounding the troops under his command.

The Senate has considered without final action a resolution, in view of official reports, that the insurrection in the Philippines has been successfully suppressed and the return of troops is being prepared for, asking the Secretary of War over what territory operations in the Philippines extended from Sept. 1, 1899, to April 1, 1900; where in the Philippines garrisons were established, number of officers and men now in active service there, number of deaths and sick, and number of enlisted men discharged in the Philippines; also number of cases of insanity, suicide, etc.

Senator Depew has submitted an amendment to the Military Academy bill to appropriate \$8,130 for a sea wall at the river front, and \$69,200 for remodeling and improving "the Hotel" at West Point. Senators Chandler and Penrose have submitted amendments to the sundry civil bill, to appropriate \$50,000 for acquiring land in the square surrounding Fort Constitution, at Newcastle, N. H., to be used for barracks and quarters; to appropriate \$1,800 for one agent, to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy from the officers of the late Confederate navy, by reason of his personal experience and special aptitude, in connection with the work of collecting and compiling the naval records; and appropriating

\$50,000 for a revenue cutter for use at Philadelphia. Senator Penrose submitted an amendment to the general deficiency bill to appropriate \$2,479.03 to reimburse Theodore J. Arms, assistant paymaster, U. S. N., for his loss by robbery.

Mr. Morgan also introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the Senate data as to what armed vessels, tenders and war ships have been sent to the Philippine Islands; the cost of fuel per voyage; Suez Canal tolls; the distance covered and time made, with the coal cost of the Oregon on her voyage from the Pacific to Key West, and the coal cost for each ship under command of Admiral Dewey on his return to the United States.

Mr. Morgan introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish to the Senate information as to the cost to the United States since May 1, 1898, of the transportation paid to or due to railroad companies, and also the cost of water transportation, together with the tolls paid the Suez Canal Company for troopship passage and the sum paid to railroads terminating on the Pacific for military transportation.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommend the passage of the proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill, to appropriate \$75,000 for rebuilding and enlarging Fort Meade, S. Dak. They report that the testimony of Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Miles, concerning the strategic importance of Fort Meade, renders it reasonably certain that it will be permanently maintained for the occupancy of a military garrison; commanding as it does reservations which are the abode of 40,000 of the most turbulent red men with whom the government has to deal. It stands guard over a large frontier area nearly surrounded by Indians, who outnumber the whites. The great cattle ranges of the Northwest are within this domain, and but for the presence of a military garrison there would be no safety for herds or for the lives of those engaged in this productive industry. New barracks and officers' quarters are needed, the present buildings having been several times condemned. The committee also report favorably an amendment to the sundry civil bill making an appropriation for the completion and improvement of the military road from Pensacola, Fla., to the National Cemetery, near that city. The road, when completed, will provide a carriage way, which is now entirely wanting, connecting the city of Pensacola with the navy yard, the National Cemetery, and the important military post at Fort Barrancas. Quartermaster Gen. Ludington estimates the cost of completion at about \$30,000.

The Committee recommend the passage of S. 4200, for the relief of acting assistant surgeons of the Army, and fully concur with the Secretary of War and surgeon-general of the Army as to the desirability of the legislation provided for by the measure. A letter from Gen. Sternberg shows that under the present ruling, which it is desired to modify, an acting assistant surgeon who has served faithfully with troops in the field during the active operations in Manila, if he breaks down in health, or after long service asks the favor of a leave of absence, loses his pay from the date upon which such leave is granted. The decision of the Comptroller to this effect is based upon Army Regulations 1552 of 1889.

Another bill whose passage the committee recommends is H. R. 9510, to amend the act of 1887 which amended Section 1661, Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia. The committee report that the original appropriation of \$200,000 was made in 1808, this was increased in 1882 to \$400,000. If \$200,000 was considered necessary in 1808, \$2,000,000 would be a fair amount to expend at the present time. The National Guard Association has presented this case in very strong terms for several years. They say: "The development of the National Guard of the different States shows its value in the organization of troops in the late war with Spain, and in many instances whole regiments volunteered, fully armed and equipped for duty, demonstrating the value of citizen soldiers to the country and government in time of need."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported with an amendment S. 4044, to provide for the appointment of dental surgeons in the Army.

It has reported adversely S. 4511, concerning allotments of pay of enlisted men of the Army; S. 20, making an appropriation to enlarge the military post of Fort Meade, S. Dak.; and S. 3285, to provide permanent buildings for the military post at Fort Meade. These bills were accordingly postponed indefinitely.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment S. 4200, for the relief of acting assistant surgeons of the Army. It provides that acting assistant surgeons shall have the same rights and privileges as regards leaves of absence as commissioned officers of the Army. That those appointed since May 1, 1898, who have been absent from duty, by proper authority, on account of sickness contracted in the service, shall be paid for the time of such absence at the rate per month specified in their contracts.

The committee has also reported favorably S. R. 94, that the distinctive badges adopted by the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, the Society of the Army of Santiago, and of military societies composed exclusively of men who served in the Porto Rico and Manila campaigns of the Spanish-American war may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy who are members in their own right. That officers of the Army and Navy who are members by inheritance of any one of the societies referred to in this act be entitled to wear the badges adopted by such societies on all occasions of ceremony.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill to give a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Comdr. Oscar C. Badger, late U. S. N.

The House has passed H. R. 5264, for the relief of the estate of the late Major Guy Howard. It directs that Major Howard's accounts as quartermaster of Volunteers be credited with \$57.80, for ten suits of clothing purchased by him in 1898 for issue to recruits whose clothing had become infected with vermin, there being no army clothing available.

The House has passed Senate joint resolution No. 76, withdrawing from disposition under the public land laws the lands in Honolulu heretofore used as a mausoleum for the royal family of Hawaii.

Congressman Jones of Arkansas has submitted to the House a resolution asking the Secretary of War the number of Filipinos killed, wounded and captured since the outbreak of the present hostilities.

The House Committee on Military Affairs "heartily recommends" the passage of S. R. 121, for the appointment of first lieutenants of Volunteers in the Signal Corps of the Army. It is thought that the small increase asked by this act is necessary for the service.

The House Committee on Claims has reported favorably S. 403, for the relief of Theodore J. Arms, assistant paymaster, U. S. N. The Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported with amendment H. R. 3609, granting pension to the widow of 1st Lieut. William G. Hoffman, 3d U. S. Cav.

The Senate has passed S. 403, to reimburse Theodore J. Arms, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., \$2,915 for loss

through the robbery of his safe in Porto Rico in 1899. Also, Senate bill in reference to the civil service, giving preference in appointments to the civil service to discharged soldiers and sailors of the Civil war and of the war in Cuba and the Philippines; and the bill appropriating \$275,000 for the rebuilding of the Navy Yard bridge, Washington, D. C. Also H. R. 908, to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion. Also S. R. 104, amending a previous resolution to read that Col. Anson Mills, 3d U. S. Cav., appointed commissioner under the convention with Mexico, shall continue to receive the pay and allowances of his rank in the Army while commissioner, and no other or additional pay. Unanimous consent was refused last week for the consideration of S. 3422, to adjust and equalize the rank and pay of certain officers of the Navy.

Senator Hawley has offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, providing for the reinterment in one plot at Arlington of the Confederates scattered about with no marks to distinguish their graves from those of contrabands and refugees. Of the 1,160 acres at Arlington only 400 have thus far been converted into a cemetery.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported S. 4044, to provide for the appointment of dental surgeons for service in the Army, amended to allow one, and not to exceed thirty, dental surgeons for every one thousand men in the Regular and Volunteer Army. They are to be employed under conditions applicable to contract surgeons, to be graduates of standard medical or dental colleges, of good character, and are to pass an examination. Three are to be first appointed by the Surgeon-General with reference to their fitness for conducting the examinations of the others, to receive \$60 a month extra for this special service. Dental college graduates now employed in the Hospital Corps detailed for not less than twelve months to render dental service to the Army, who are shown by reports of superior officers to have rendered satisfactory service, may be appointed without examination.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4749—Mr. Ross (for Mr. Proctor): Authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase the exclusive rights for the United States to the Isham high-explosive shell and the process for the manufacture of "thorite." Appropriates \$500,000.

S. 4756—Mr. Culberson: Directing the issue of a duplicate of lost check drawn by James B. Quinn, major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

S. 4777—Mr. Chandler: Establishing a force of naval architects and designers as a part of the regular establishment of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy Department.

4778—Mr. Chandler: To amend the naval personnel bill, approved March 3, 1899, as to certain officers in the Navy. That there shall be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy an inspector of accounts, who shall receive the pay of a lieutenant-commander. Sec. 2. That the civilian professors at the Naval Academy shall hereafter be paid as follows: Assistant professors at the rate of \$1,800 per annum; professors at the rate of \$2,200 per annum for the first five years of service, \$2,600 for the second five years, \$3,000 for the third five years, and \$3,600 after fifteen years of continuous service; and that in the case of the existing professors the date of first appointment to service at the Academy shall be taken as the date of longevity; and that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give any claim for back pay. Sec. 3. That the chaplains and professors of mathematics in the Navy shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are and may be provided for the officers of corresponding rank in the Infantry or the Army; but this section shall not operate to reduce the present pay of any officer; or to increase that of any officer now on the retired list. Sec. 4. That there may be detailed temporarily as assistant of the bureau of the Navy Department a commissioned officer of the Navy, to receive during detail the highest pay and allowances of his grade; and in case both the chief of any bureau and the assistant thereof shall for any reason be incapacitated, the chief clerk shall act as chief of the bureau. Sec. 5. That graduates of the Naval Academy may be commissioned assistant naval constructors, not exceeding three in any one year, and the total number of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors is hereby fixed and limited at sixty. Sec. 6. That there shall be in the Navy eight assistant civil engineers, appointed by the President, and with such rank as he may fix. Assistant civil engineers shall be entitled to receive annual pay as follows: During the first five years after the date of appointment, when on duty \$1,400; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,000; second five years, when on duty, \$1,700; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,200; after ten years, when on duty, \$2,000; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,400. All appointments to the grade of assistant civil engineer shall be made after a competitive examination, and appointments to the grade of civil engineer shall be from the highest on the list of assistants after examination as a test of fitness for promotion.

S. 4786—Mr. Fairbanks: To authorize the appointment of Thomas Lutz Stitt as an officer in the Navy.

S. 4814—Mr. Wetmore: To authorize the President to reappoint, as a commander in the Navy, Thomas Amory De Blois, who voluntarily resigned in 1881.

H. R. 11666—Mr. Hull: Provided that all officers, regular or volunteer who served during the war with Spain or in the campaign in the Philippine Islands as volunteers in the Army and have resigned or have been, or may hereafter be, honorably discharged, or retired from the service, or still remain in the same, shall be entitled to wear the official, and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission, as is now authorized by section 1,236 Rev. Stat.

H. R. 11736—Mr. Foss: To consolidate certain bureaus in Navy Department, and so forth. That the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, and Equipment of the Department of the Navy are hereby consolidated and merged into one bureau, to be called the Bureau of Ships. Sec. 2. The duties and business heretofore performed and transacted by these bureaus are transferred to the Bureau of Ships, subject to the provisions of section 419, Revised Statutes, relating to the distribution of the business of the Navy Department. Sec. 3. In the Bureau of Ships there shall be two divisions, the division of construction and the division of machinery. Sec. 4. The duties and business of the Bureau of Ships shall be distributed between the two divisions as the chief of the bureau, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Navy may direct. Sec. 5. The Hydrographic Office is hereby placed under the supervision of the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, or under such bureau as the Secretary may direct. The chief of the Hydrographic Office shall hereafter be called the Hydrographer of the Navy, and shall have the rank and highest pay and allowances of a captain in the Navy. Sec. 6. That the Chief of the Bureau of Ships shall be appointed from the lists of line officers or naval constructors not below the grade of commander, and if below the grade of rear-admiral shall, while holding said office, have the rank of rear-admiral and receive the same pay and allowances as are allowed a brigadier-general in the Army. The chief of the division of construction shall be appointed from the list of naval constructors, and the chief of the division of machinery from the list of line officers having skill as engineers, in each case not below the grade of commander, and shall, while holding said office, receive the highest pay and allowances of a captain in the Navy; and if below the grade of captain have the rank of captain.



## APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

The Fortifications bill, as agreed to after conference, omits the \$250,000 appropriated for land on Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Me., and appropriates \$135,000 for the garrison at Sullivan's Island, Charleston, S. C. It appropriates \$115,140 for completing the equipment of field and siege batteries now in service, and for fully equipping four additional siege batteries. Strikes out the provision authorizing the expenditure of \$100,000 for the Board of Ordnance and Fortification to be made by the several bureaus of the War Department or by the board itself, as may be approved by the Secretary of War. Increases the amount to be paid A. H. Emery for the construction of a 12-inch elevating carriage from \$110,000, as authorized, to \$150,000. Strikes out the appropriation of \$100,000 for the Isham shell and Tuttle "thorite." Inserts the provision, proposed by the Senate, authorizing the Secretary of War to make partial payments under the contracts now existing with the War Department for the purchase and erection of pneumatic dynamite guns and ammunition.

## LATEST FROM MANILA.

The two companies of insurgents whose surrender is announced in an official despatch by General MacArthur, included a major, a captain, four lieutenants, 163 men and 168 rifles and ammunition. The surrender was made to Col. E. H. Liscum, 9th Inf., at Tarlac, which is between Manila and Dagupan, the northern seaport. The rebels expressed their wish to surrender in a letter to the president of Tarlac, who turned the communication over to Col. Liscum.

Further details of the fighting on May 1 on the island of Samar show that 700 rebels were in the attack on a part of the 43d Vol. Inf. at Catarman. One American soldier was killed and another wounded; 200 of the insurgents were killed. Catarman is about thirty-seven miles from Catubig, where nineteen men of the Forty-third Inf. were killed some weeks ago. On May 6 Major John C. Gilmore, with 100 men of the 43d Inf., scouted as far as Pambujan in the same country and chased the remainder of the insurgent band. Seventy-five insurgents were killed, while the Americans had one man wounded.

Among the latest Filipino leaders to surrender is General De los Santos.

The first encounter between American troops and the Moros on the island of Mindanao is reported by Major L. M. Brett, 31st Vol. Inf. Like much of the work in Luzon our forces defended the natives from guerrillas. A band came near Cottabatto and kidnapped and robbed about thirty women and children. The marauders took refuge in an old Spanish fort, and the captives appealed to the Americans for help. Major Brett, with half a company of the 31st, accompanied by a brother of Dato Piang, a native chief, pursued the kidnappers. When the party was near, the Moros fired, killing Dato Piang's brother. The Americans replied, killing fifteen of the Moros. After a lively fight the American troops were unable to take the fort and retired. Then one of the small American river gunboats shelled the fort, but was unable to dislodge the Moros. The Americans suffered no loss. Major Brett went to Zamboan and reported the affair to General Kobbe, the military governor of the district. The latter immediately sent Major McMahon, of the 31st, to Cottabatto with reinforcements of six companies, and also despatched two 3-inch guns. No word has as yet been received as to the result of sending the reinforcements.

May 18 Captain Tinio, a very capable officer, and a nephew of General Tinio, and twenty-three other rebels were killed by 33d Vol. Inf. scouts in a fight near Laoag, province of Ilocos, in the extreme north of Luzon. There was no loss among the Americans, who captured rifles, men, horses and saddles.

Our troops of the 11th Cav. reinforced Col. J. Franklin Bell landing from the transport Lennox. Two troops, Major Hugh T. Sime commanding, were landed at Legaapi, and proceeded across the country to strengthen the garrison at Liago. They found numerous intrenchments manned by insurgents between the towns, and were two days on their way, skirmishing, dismounted, constantly. Their only loss was three horses. The officers report that they killed forty insurgents, but the natives declare eighty were killed.

Capt. W. B. Elliott and J. C. France, with eighty men of the 40th Vol. Inf., had an engagement with 500 insurgents at Aguijan, near Cagayan. The rebels lost fifty-two killed and the Americans two killed and three wounded. The infantrymen captured thirty-one rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

Gen. James M. Bell (major 1st Cav.), commanding the hemp provinces of southern Luzon, is reported to have issued an order to his officers not to attempt to organize the municipal governments as prescribed by Major-Gen. Otis in his recent order, on account of the disturbed conditions.

A proclamation, purporting to have been issued by Aguinaldo, and dated May 4, from Polillo Island, east of Luzon, is circulating in Manila. It urges the Filipinos not to surrender their arms at the instigation of the commission and on promises which Congress may not ratify, and also urges them to welcome enthusiastically the commission when it arrives in the towns and provinces, asking boldly for the form of government they most desire, as the Americans permit freedom of speech. The proclamation closes by asking the Filipinos still to strive for liberty and independence and again warns the commission against deception.

The first death among the white residents from the bubonic plague occurred on May 21, but no fears are entertained of the disease spreading among that class of the population.

There will be an unusual feature in the Memorial Day exercises in Illinois this year. Flowers will be strewn on the rivers of the State so they can float down toward the Gulf. In this way the graves of the men lost on the Maine whose bodies were not recovered will be decorated metaphorically. Another bit of sentiment entering into the scheme is that the flowers, as emblems of peace and good will, will pass through the South, where so many Union soldiers became the victims of States in rebellion.

According to the Kansas City "Times," the cavalrymen at work in their annual target practice at Fort Riley report the new carbine to be an excellent arm. Some very fine scores have been made. The carbine is regarded as a great improvement over the model of 1892.

Comdr. Chapman C. Todd, U. S. N., Chief Hydrographer of the Navy, has been suspended from duty by Secretary Long, pending an investigation by the department into a charge that he had endeavored to influence the action of Congress in a matter affecting the naval service. Representative Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is the moving spirit in the allegation affecting Comdr. Todd. The complaint against Comdr. Todd is that he sent a circular letter to officers in charge of branch hydrographic offices, telling them of the reduction in the appropriation for hydrographic work and to secure the cooperation of commercial bodies to prevent a reduction. Secretary Long then called on Comdr. Todd for an explanation. It is understood that he admitted writing the circular letter, but maintained, in explaining why he had not informed the Department about it, that it was a private communication to his own subordinates, designed to prevent an injustice being done to the Navy. On Comdr. Todd's own statement the order of suspension was issued.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has accepted the report of the sub-committee of that committee on the bill making appropriation for the Military Academy at West Point for the next fiscal year. Two very important amendments were made by the committee. Now that it seems certain the bill for the reorganization of the Army will never come out of the House Committee on Military Affairs, it was deemed advisable by the Senate committee to add amendments to the Military Academy appropriation bill, providing for the promotion of the senior major-general of the Army to the rank of lieutenant-general, and for the promotion of the adjutant-general to the rank of major-general.

It is well known that a majority of the members of the Senate are in favor of making these promotions, and unless the amendments are stricken out of the bill on a point of order they will undoubtedly pass. What action the House may take at the conference on the bill it is hard to state with any degree of certainty, but it is believed a majority of the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs are also in favor of the promotions. Another amendment made in the Senate committee provided that the increased number of cadets to be appointed to the Academy should be fifty, all of whom will be appointed at large by the President. This does away with the appointment of two cadets at large from each State.

There has recently been much talk at the War Department over the press reports to the effect that many hundreds of volunteer officers in the Philippine Islands had presented their resignations. Nothing official has been received at Washington, and the report of wholesale resignations is not believed to be true. It is known that a few officers presented their resignations to General Otis, who refused to approve them and did not even forward them to the department at Washington. His action is upheld by the department, and seven or eight resignations received at the office of the Adjutant-General have been treated in the same manner, unless there was an extremely good cause why they should be accepted. When the Volunteer forces were organized there was a constant demand for commissions, and the War Department was filled with politicians anxious to get places for friends. This has brought into the Army some men who are not fitted for military life, and, having had actual experience of it, they are anxious to come home. The War Department wisely refuses to give them the advantage of an expensive trip around the world without receiving any return for it. If the officers are allowed to return what will be the effect upon the men?

From the indications at the present time there seems little possibility that the Senate will ever confirm the long list of brevet commissions recommended by the War Department for officers who served with distinction in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The President was anxious to have these brevets given to the deserving officers, but Congress, it is stated, objected to the "whole sale" reward and has not yet confirmed a single officer. In the Navy the captains and executives of the Manila fleet were the only officers whose advance in numbers was confirmed. The controversy between the friends of Rear Admirals Schley and Sampson was the cause of the Senate's refusal to confirm the promotion by numbers of those officers who served at Santiago.

The Signal Corps of the Army has practically completed the larger part of its work in laying cable lines between the islands of the Philippine Archipelago. There are still in the neighborhood of 600 miles of cable to be laid, which the corps is now at work upon. General Greely is arranging with the Quartermaster's Department for transportation for this large amount of cable, and it has been practically decided to ship on the transport Burnside from New York over half of the wire. It is hoped that the Burnside will be in readiness to start early in August.

Notwithstanding the fact that the House Committee has reported favorably on the bill to abolish the canteen of the Army, it now seems more than probable that a minority report will be made by Representative Parker of the committee. The canteen has been so well spoken of by the officers of the Regular Army that it has made some very warm friends in the House.

The court of inquiry which was appointed to look into the circumstances of the accidental shooting of a Filipino by Capt. John McGowan of the Navy while he was in command of the Monadnock in Philippine waters has rendered its report to the department. The substance of the report is that due diligence was not exercised by the officer when he shot; that he has provided for the family of the deceased, and that a court-martial is strongly recommended. The Secretary of the Navy will immediately convene a court to try Capt. McGowan.

The relief of Mafeking and the steady progress of Lord Roberts's movement against the Transvaal are occasions for rejoicing in England. The whole country went wild over the rescue of Baden-Powell and his heroic little band, and the scenes in London were such as to give a new idea of the Britons' capacity for extravagant rejoicing. Not even Paris could rival the display of mercurial characteristics. There has been a complete change in the military situation since Lord Roberts checked the movement of the Boers across the right flank of the British Army at Bloemfontein. Less than a month ago the Boer lines half encircled Bloem-

fontein, and reached as far as Leerswop, sixteen miles to the southeast of it, covering the movement of troops and convoys passing between Winburg and De Wet's Dorp. Now the Boers are in full retreat northward before the British forces advancing in a line covering a part of some 170 miles. Where and when they will make a further stand does not yet appear. The English expect to advance toward Pretoria as fast as they can march, as they have been doing thus far since they left Bloemfontein. May 24 Gen. French had reached Prospect station, northward of the Rhenoster river, 175 miles northeast of Bloemfontein and less than 75 from Johannesburg. This advance has been gained by a series of flanking movements which have compelled the Boers to retreat from position to position without subjecting them or the English to loss from severe fighting. From Natal Gen. Buller's forces have crossed into the Transvaal near Ingogo, but are still held at bay at Laing's Nek, where the Boers are intrenching themselves. With the exception of this pass Natal is clear of Boers.

## PERSONAL.

Paym. C. W. Littlefield, U. S. N., will visit the Paris Exposition this summer.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield, U. S. N., and Mrs. Crowninshield will entertain a party of friends on board the Sylph on Saturday, May 26.

Pay Insp. Cosby, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cosby are entertaining as their guest Mrs. Cowie, wife of Paym. Cowie, of the Newport Training Station.

The engagement is announced of Miss Julia Gerlock to Lieut. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf. The wedding will take place this fall.

Lieut. E. H. Martin, 5th Art., is being tried this week at Fort Hamilton for alleged irregularities in Post Exchange matters at Fort Hancock.

Lieut. Ernest C. Bennett returned to the Navy Yard, Boston, on Tuesday, May 22, after a trip of a few days to New York.

Mrs. Joseph Tyffe, the widow of the late Admiral, was a guest at a dinner of the New England Woman's Press Association at the Parker House, Boston, May 23.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Francis B. Crowninshield of Boston to Miss Louise Du Pont, daughter of Col. Henry A. Du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., formerly Captain, 5th U. S. Art.

General Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army, has been presented with a beautiful Japanese sword by General Schwan. The weapon is handsomely finished in gold and silver.

Appointments to the Military Academy during the past week were: Richard H. Smith, Franklin, La.; Van B. Beary (alt), Thibodeaux, La.; James J. Mende, Charlestown, Mass.; Otto N. Davies, Winona, Minn.; Donald K. Frost (alt), Winona, Minn.

The two houses have compromised on \$40 as the amount of the monthly pension to be paid to Margaret E. Van Horn and Ella Cotton Conrad. They agree upon \$75 a month as the amount to be paid the widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry.

Of Capt. Robt. Alexander, 14th Inf., who recently came north on leave, the San Juan (P. R.) "News" said: "If anyone deserves a vacation it is Capt. Alexander. He has worked incessantly since he was ordered for duty as clerk of the provisional court in July last."

The Adjutant-General received a cable dispatch on May 23 from Gen. MacArthur announcing the arrival at Manila of the transport Sumner, fifty-three days out from New York. The Sumner carried over one thousand recruits and a large number of officers, including Col. Wirt Davis, 8th Cav.

The following were among the arrivals at the Hibbit House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending May 23: Capt. W. A. Glassford, U. S. A.; Col. C. R. Barnett, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. S. Conklin, U. S. A.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. B. Cavanaugh, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. A. Wilcox, U. S. A.; Major R. S. Vickery, U. S. A.

Comdr. Baron S. Nichi, Imperial Japanese Navy, naval attache to the Legation of Japan, has paid a semi-official visit to the Trigg Company Works at Richmond, Va., and was shown through the works by the officers of the company. This officer has visited nearly all of our shipbuilding plants on the Atlantic seaboard and will later submit a full report to his government on the facilities possessed by the various concerns interested.

Comdr. Richard Inch, U. S. N., has reported at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's yard for duty as the government inspector of steam engineering work and ordnance, relieving Commander Rae. The latter officer has been assigned to duty in Washington as a member of the board for examination of officers for promotion. Commander Inch recently returned from duty at the Cavite dock yard.

Major George W. Ruthers, U. S. V. (captain 24th Inf.), is in Washington as witness in a civil suit for libel in the courts of the District of Columbia, brought by Senator Taliaferro, of Florida, against J. G. Holland for having publicly accused him of participating in profits resulting from the alleged improper sale of 215,000 pounds of bacon by Major Ruthers. The latter's connection with the sale was officially investigated a short while ago, and he was freed from all blame.

The Tacoma News, having made a bitter attack upon Capt. W. W. Robinson, Jr., assistant quartermaster, stationed at Seattle, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions denouncing the charges made against Capt. Robinson as frivolous and false, unworthy a respectable newspaper and the people of a sister city, hurtful to a public-spirited and honorable public servant and deserving of refutation after investigation by a properly constituted board of inquiry.

The San Juan (P. R.) "News," reviewing the administration of Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V. (colonel 23d U. S. Inf.), recently said: "Gen. Davis's term in office has been the longest and most successful of our military governors, and during his term a magnificent foundation has been laid for the civil government, which is about to succeed." It referred to the general's wonderful "grasp of situations and power to foresee and forestall difficulties and complications, and his liberal application of common sense."

The business of the old and favorably known firm of Shannon, Miller & Crane, importers and manufacturers of military, theatrical, church and society goods, is now continued by one of that firm, Mr. Harold L. Crane, at 78 Fifth avenue, a few doors from 14th street, New York. Mr. Crane's thirty-five years of experience in the military equipment business has well qualified him to meet the demands of the military and naval services for manufactured and imported equipments. The many customers of the old house, in the services, will doubtless be pleased to learn of the continuance of the business by Mr. Crane.



## PERSONAL.

Capt. E. B. Bolton, 16th Inf., on an extended leave of absence, is at Coronado, Cal.

Capt. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., is spending a portion of his sick leave at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., has been elected Father of the council of the Tammany Society.

Lieut. S. C. Vestal, 7th Art., of Fort Adams, R. I., visited friends at Fort Warren, Mass., this week.

Major Thomas Wilhelm, U. S. A., is at present located in San Francisco, with quarters at the Occidental Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Jackson, U. S. A., is spending a portion of leave at 117 Third avenue, Leavenworth, Kas.

Lieut.-Col. Wilson T. Hartz, U. S. A., visiting at Ingleham, Md., has had his leave extended to May 31.

Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., on sick leave from Manila, is visiting at 4210 Westminster place, St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Jackson, 5th Cav., on extended sick leave, is visiting at 117 Third avenue, Leavenworth, Kas.

Major E. Van A. Andruss, 4th Art., commandant of Fort Dupont, Del., paid a visit to Fort McHenry, Md., this week.

Mrs. Greble, wife of Major E. St. J. Greble, who is on duty in Cuba, is spending a portion of the summer at Wayne, Pa.

President and Mrs. McKinley are expected at Fort Monroe, Va., May 28, to witness from that point the total eclipse of the sun.

Gen. J. H. Wilson and his two daughters, the Miss Katherine and Eleanor, left Wilmington, Del., May 19, for Matanzas, Cuba, via Florida.

Major Chas. A. Williams, 17th Inf., on leave for some time past at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will shortly leave for San Francisco en route to his regiment.

Capt. John Conklin, Jr., 5th Art., has left Trinidad, Cuba, to spend a few weeks on leave, and will, at its expiration, join his battery at Fort Hancock, N. J.

President and Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris are expected to be present at the national encampment of the G. A. R. in Chicago, Aug. 27 next.

The "New Lippincott" Magazine for June contains a complete novel, "Ray's Daughter; A Story of Manila," by Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., and the frontispiece is a fine etching of that officer taken in uniform.

Frank Hancock Parks is the winner of the first prize of a gold medal given by the Sons of the Revolution, Illinois, for the best essay on "Our Navy During the Revolution."

Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art., and the officers of his regiment, stationed at Fort Hamilton, visited Governors Island May 21 and paid their respects to the new commanding general, John R. Brooke.

Miss Alice S. Daggett, daughter of Col. Aaron S. Daggett, 14th Inf., was married May 15, at Lawrence, Mass., to Mr. Leon G. Swan. Col. Daggett is at present with his regiment in the Philippines.

Rear Admiral John W. Philip, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, called upon Major-Gen. Brooke at Governors Island on May 18 and was received with the honors of his rank.

Col. and Mrs. W. H. Powell entertained at their home, 159 West 91st street, New York, Mrs. Margaret Koehler and her four sons, mother and brothers of the late Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler.

The American Army and Navy Aid Society will give a benefit at the Metropolitan Opera House May 29, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the relief of deserving men who have served in the Volunteer Army since the sinking of the Maine.

It is stated that the ancient Irish Barrymore peerage will be revived in favor of the Right Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith Barry, who in 1889 married a daughter of the gallant James S. Wadsworth, who died in 1864 of wounds received at the battle of the Wilderness, Va.

Farragut Squadron No. 1 of the Port of New York of the U. S. Veteran Navy, held its annual memorial services May 20 at the Farragut Monument in Madison Square Park. Capt. H. D. Blanchard presided and introduced Mr. Abraham Gruber, who delivered the oration.

A neat roster of the clerks and messengers on duty in the office of the adjutant-general division of the Philippines—Col. M. Barker—reaches us this week. Mr. Fred Donnelly sends the list as chief clerk, and in it we find the names of two gentlemen well known in military circles in New York—Messrs. Dudley A. Robertson and Frederick Power.

Mrs. Logan, widow of the late Major John A. Logan, who was killed while gallantly fighting on the coast of Lingayen, P. I., has returned the lease of the vault that held the remains of her husband while awaiting transportation to the States, to Capt. C. H. Martin, 14th Inf., who is instructed to present it to some one who may not be able to buy a vault.

The remains of the prison ship martyrs which have been discovered during the past year during excavations at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, will be interred at the Martyrs' Tomb in Fort Greene on June 16, under direction of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association. Arrangements have been made for an impressive ceremony. National and State troops will participate and addresses will probably be delivered by Secretary Root, Secretary Long and Gov. Roosevelt. Invitations will be sent to the Governors of the thirteen original States.

The New York "Home Journal" of May 19 publishes an excellent likeness of Major-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., of whom it says in a brief sketch: "He is about sixty years old, is of massive build, and over six feet in height. In conduct and courage he is every inch a soldier. He is trusted by his fellow officers, popular in the army, and has been well described as 'a man built for big undertakings.'" The "Home Journal" thinks that Gen. Otis should be welcomed on his return with a triumphal arch to be called the army arch. It calls attention to the fact that "a peculiar feature of all the fighting in the Philippines has been the mutual help the navy and army have rendered each other."

The statue of Gen. Grant, the gift of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is standing in the rotunda of the Capitol, was accepted by the House and Senate May 19 with elaborate ceremonies. The statue was unveiled by Miss Sartoris, the General's granddaughter. Mrs. Grant and her daughter, with Mrs. Sartoris's son and daughter, occupied Speaker Henderson's seat in the members' gallery, and on the floor were seated the members of the G. A. R. Committee on the Grant Memorial as follows: Gen. S. S. Burdett, chairman, Washington, D. C.; Gen. R. B. Beath, secretary, Philadelphia; Gen. Selden Connor, Augusta, Me.; Col. E. S. Grant, Middleport, Ohio, and the Hon. Horace S. Clark, Mattoon, Ill. Gen. Russell A. Alger, the sixth member, was absent.

Lieut. W. R. Doores, 5th Art., rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., May 22, from a short leave.

Gen. Thomas H. Barber and Mrs. Barber are at Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., for the summer.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Chas. W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on May 16, at Reading, Pa.

Mrs. A. R. Couden and her daughter, Miss Kieloe, are in New York on their way to join Commander Couden, U. S. S. Wheeling, in Alaska.

Lieut. G. A. Nugent, 4th Art., of Fort Trumbull, Conn., spent a few days of this week at Fort Warren, Mass.

Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., located at 1,316 First street, San Diego, Cal., has had his leave extended one month.

Capt. John McDonald, residing at Potomac, Md., reached his 64th birthday May 24, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list of the army.

Veterans of the civil war, of all degrees, turned their faces towards Fredericksburg, Va., this week to attend the 31st annual reunion of the Society of the Potomac which opened May 25.

Major H. B. Osgood, U. S. A., has gone to the Berkshire Hills on a short sick leave. Mrs. Osgood, who accompanied him, will remain for the summer, where she will be joined later by her daughter, Mrs. Paul Clendenin.

Major John C. Scantling, 2d Art., and Mrs. Scantling, now at St. Augustine, Fla., will leave there in June to spend the summer abroad. He will not return to duty, as he will be retired for age Oct. 1 next.

Miss Helen Clendenin, the daughter of the late Dr. Paul Clendenin, U. S. A., is visiting her grandmother, the widow of the late Gen. D. R. Clendenin, U. S. A., in Galesburg, Ill. Miss Clendenin is still at 556 Newberry street, Boston.

Col. John W. French, 22d U. S. Inf., who has just returned to the United States on two months sick leave, has been serving continuously in Manila since July, 1898, as lieutenant-colonel of the 23d U. S. Inf. and colonel of the 22d U. S. Inf.

The marriage of Mr. Redley Watts, son of Lieut. William Watts, U. S. A., to Miss Gertrude Von E. Hoy, daughter of Mrs. Harry Erwin Hoy, took place May 24 in St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J. There was a large and fashionable attendance.

Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and Senator Chauncey M. Depew were the guests of honor at the celebration May 19 at Girard College, Philadelphia, of "Founder's Day," or the 150th anniversary of the birth of Stephen Girard, the great philanthropist.

The tablet recently unveiled at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., in memory of Lieut.-Col. Brereton, bears the following inscription: Lieut.-Col. John J. Brereton, 33d Regt., U. S. Vols., born January 11, 1857, graduated West Point 1877; professor military science, Rutgers College, 1891-1895; died Dec. 2, 1899, at Santo Tomas, Luzon, Philippine Islands. "Life's race well run, now cometh rest."

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Serrate, of Matanzas, Cuba, have sent out cards announcing the marriage of their daughter, Maria Dolores, to Dr. John Hamilton Stone, U. S. A., on Thursday, May 10, at their residence, 119 Daoiz street. The ceremony was performed at eight o'clock in the evening, in the presence of the immediate family only, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The bride was attired in an elegant wedding gown of duchess satin en train, trimmed with rare lace, the bridal veil being caught with orange blossoms. The groom was attended by his brother, William Charles Stone, as best man. The bride is the daughter of one of the most cultured old Spanish families of Matanzas. She possesses exceptional beauty, and is a fine musician as well as an accomplished linguist. The groom is well known in Washington, being an A. B. of Columbia University, and represents one of the oldest families of the District, being a great-grandson of the late Robert Barnard, Esq., of "Normanstone," Georgetown, D. C., and a son of Dr. Charles G. Stone, of Brightwood. During the Spanish American war, Dr. Stone served with distinction at Santiago, and is considered one of the most brilliant young officers of the Medical Corps, having made frequent contributions to the scientific world. Dr. and Mrs. Stone will be at Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, where he is on duty with the 2d U. S. Cav.

We recently received two cablegrams from Colombo. The first read "Armor. Don't wire here," which is in private code. The second read "Boxing," which means all well, and another cablegram from Manila has been received which read "Abess Bucket," meaning: "Arrived; all well; stay here is indefinite; awaiting further instructions. Am very anxious to hear from you." None of these despatches were signed and we are unable to tell for whom they were intended. We would request correspondent who telegraphs to give some indication as to the source of the telegram, as they come to us from all over the world.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Winthrop Folsom, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, to Lieut. Charles Sidney Haight, 4th Cav., was celebrated at Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., May 19. All the cottagers now in Lenox and many guests from New York were present, and the occasion was a brilliant one. After the ceremony the guests proceeded to Sunny Ridge, the country house of the bride's parents, where a wedding breakfast and reception took place. The best man was Mr. Edward Maitland Armstrong, and the ushers were: Mr. Gerard Beekman Hoppin, Mr. James Musgrave Austin Darrach, Mr. William Massena Benjamin, Mr. Edward Liddon Patterson, Mr. Ansel Phelps and Mr. Samuel W. Wyllys Pomeroy.

"Rebecca Epping," Georgianna Girard, is preparing a history of the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., and would be glad to receive from officers on the active or retired list any information they can give her in the way of reminiscences or anecdotes to make the work more complete. Her address is Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Gen. Shafter, Col. Rawles and other officers have already rendered valuable assistance, and all the official reports and records have been placed at the disposal of the author. Col. Joseph Stewart (Lieut.-Col. retired), who served at San Francisco harbor 1859-60 and again 1863 to 1865, is giving the benefit of his recollections, as are others whose recollections go back to the early days of the Presidio.

The fame of Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th U. S. Inf., who was lieutenant-colonel, 6th U. S. V., during the war with Spain, as the first man to receive and successfully execute a war assignment, continues to spread abroad through the wide circulation of Elbert Hubbard's "A Message to Garcia." Of this article, which took its text from Capt. Rowan's exploit, more than eleven million copies have been printed. It is being issued as booklet in its second half-million edition by George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, who will forward a copy free, postpaid, on receipt of a one cent stamp.

Capt. W. C. Wren, 17th Inf., and Mrs. Wren, are visiting at 38 S. Lafayette street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gen. M. R. Morgan, U. S. A., and Mrs. Morgan have left St. Paul for the East to spend a portion of the summer.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. D. Rose, U. S. N., has a sick leave of six months, and during its continuance will reside at Newton, N. J.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Allen, U. S. N., is on duty in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., is a recent arrival at Newport, R. I., to spend the summer there as usual.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., is undergoing treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for rheumatism.

The address of Mrs. Guy V. Henry and of her son, Mr. W. Seton Henry, will be for the summer and until Oct. 1, "Brookside Park, Tarrytown, N. Y."

Army officers lately registering in New York are Capt. Wilson Chase, Lieut. H. L. Steele, Major J. M. Kelley, Grand Hotel; Major D. M. Taylor, Imperial.

Mrs. E. J. McClelland, wife of Col. E. J. McClelland, 44th U. S. V. Inf., will sail June 1 from San Francisco to join her husband, who is stationed at Cebu, Cebu Island, P. I.

Mrs. Young, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., commandant of the U. S. naval station at Havana, Cuba, has returned from the island and is now visiting friends in Washington, D. C.

Medical Inspector Theodor Woolverton, U. S. N., retired, has become a permanent resident of Suspension Bridge, N. Y., a locality found to be better fitted for his health than any place yet tried.

Lieut. I. K. Seymour, U. S. N., is serving on the U. S. S. Yankton as executive officer. Lieutenant Seymour is well known in Washington where he was on duty for several years previous to the present assignment.

Col. Edward Moale, 15th Inf., was in New York city this week on business connected with the U. S. troops to go to Rochester, N. Y., in June to take part in the parade incident to the reception to Major-Gen. Otis.

Surgeon G. P. Lumsden, U. S. N., has been detailed as medical officer of the U. S. Battleship Kentucky, and reported for that duty on May 15. Surgeon Lumsden has been on waiting orders since early in December last.

President McKinley has accepted a place on the mounted staff of Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and is expected to appear on horseback and in uniform in the annual encampment parade in Chicago in August.

Comdr. J. S. Ogden, U. S. N., is attached to the U. S. R. S. Richmond at the League Island Navy Yard, and is charged, in addition, with the care and superintendence of the machinery of the vessels laid up in ordinary at that yard.

Pay Director H. T. Wright, U. S. N., is on duty as paymaster of the New York Navy Yard. The business of this yard is steadily on the increase and the necessity for more force has been urgently brought before the department.

Mr. Robert Mazet and bride, of New York, passed a few days in Washington, D. C., as the guests of Professor and Mrs. E. F. Andrews, 1630 Sixteenth street. Mrs. Mazet is a daughter of Commodore J. W. Moore, U. S. N., retired.

Lieut. Webster Doty, U. S. N., retired, has taken up his residence at St. Andrews Bay, Fla., on account of the genial climate prevailing at that place, and will probably remain there as long as benefit is derived from the surroundings.

Comdr. L. C. Logan, U. S. N., has been detailed for duty as commanding officer of the U. S. S. Machias, relieving Comdr. S. W. Very, U. S. N., who is now enjoying a brief leave of absence, and will not be assigned duty for some little time to come.

Col. P. C. Pope, U. S. M. C., paid a flying visit to Washington from Richmond last week in connection with his approaching assignment to active service. It is not known whether Col. Pope will receive assignment at the New York Barracks or perhaps at some more northern point.

Comdr. F. M. Barber, U. S. N., retired, has quarters in Paris, at number 14, Rue Cimarosa. Commander Barber has a leave, with permission to remain abroad, for a year, and will employ a portion of that time in taking notes at the Exposition on matters connected with ordnance and naval affairs generally.

2d Lieut. Geo. L. Jackson, 47th Inf., U. S. V., who died at Manila, P. I., May 21, of Bright's disease, was born in Bellefonte, Pa., and served during the Spanish-American war as 1st lieutenant, 5th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. He was mustered out Nov. 7, 1898, and Aug. 17, 1899, was appointed 2d lieutenant, 47th Inf., U. S. V.

Pay Inspector and Mrs. F. C. Cosby have as their guest the wife of Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie, U. S. N., at their residence, at 1808 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C. Paymaster Cowie is the pay officer in charge of the accounts of the U. S. T. S. Constellation at Newport, R. I., and also of the Training Station pay accounts.

Lieut. Albert Moritz, U. S. N., has been detached from the Newark and detailed for service on the U. S. S. Yosemite at Guam. These orders were a great disappointment to Lieutenant Moritz, for he had hoped to remain in charge of the engineer department of the Newark until the end of his cruise, which will occur March 15, 1901.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. F. Elliot, U. S. M. C., has been invalided home from Cavite, and at last accounts was convalescing at the Mare Island Naval Hospital. Col. Elliott has been long and favorably known in Washington, and much sympathy is expressed at his bad luck in falling a victim to the pernicious climatic influences of the Philippines.

Col. Baden-Powell has been promoted to the rank of major-general in recognition of his able and determined defense of Mafeking which has finally been relieved. His book on "Scouting" noticed here some months ago, has had a sale of 75,000 copies. It was written during the early stages of the present campaign, and sent home to his family with the simple message "Publish!" The General, we are told, is "extremely frugal and moderate in his manner of living."

The friends of 2d Lieut. Arthur J. Cassels, 7th U. S. Art., and of his father, Col. John Cassels, an old soldier of the civil war, will be glad to observe the special order we print this week setting aside so much of the proceedings in his case as direct a reduction of rank and restoring him to his position on the Army Register. It will be observed that this action is taken by the Secretary of War because he does not think that the evidence in the case warrant the finding under the first specification.



## OPINION OF GENERAL MILES.

We referred last week to the letter of General Miles read by Secretary Root during his hearing before the House Military Committee, but gave so much space to the report of the Secretary that we did not have room for the General's letter. It is dated May 10 and addressed to the Secretary of War. In it General Miles says:

"The bill is not a measure for the reorganization of the Army, but, as its title indicates, one to 'increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States.' In fact, it will readjust and improve the Regular Army and make a necessary increase in the artillery force, now imperatively required. \* \* \* In the legislation of next winter it will undoubtedly be necessary to authorize an increase of the permanent military establishment, in which legislation the service of volunteer officers and soldiers will assuredly be recognized. The importance of the present bill is that it gives a more homogeneous character to the entire staff and line of the Army."

General Miles calls attention to the recommendation he made five years ago for rotation in the duty of Army officers, and says:

"The first paragraph of the present bill is intended to effect the same object by giving to officers practical experience in both the line and staff departments of the Army, thereby broadening their military knowledge and, at the same time, developing their best qualities in that branch of the service in which they can be most useful in time of actual war. The second and third paragraphs give in detail the method of carrying into effect this excellent system, which will be a benefit to our service, and has been found most efficient in foreign armies."

Of the artillery features of the bill the General says:

"Promoting the efficiency of the artillery is a measure imperatively required for the best interests and safety of the great commercial ports and harbors of our country. The Government has now spent approximately \$52,000,000 on coast defenses, and, at the rate of ten millions per year for five years, which time will elapse before even this limited increase becomes available, the nation will have \$100,000,000 worth of coast defenses, requiring educated, trained, skillful artillerymen to maintain and preserve them. Paragraph 18 provides for additional cadets at West Point, an increase which is imperatively needed, as it is highly important that the Government should have a reasonable proportion of skilled officers educated at the Military Academy. Many military men believe that if they were to frame a law entirely in accordance with their own views it would be more satisfactory to themselves; as this bill contains so many admirable features which would promote the efficiency of the service and the best interests of the government, I commend it to favorable consideration and recommend its enactment."

## RECENT DEATHS.

Nicholas Henry Van Zandt, who died May 21 at Rockland Lake, N. Y., was appointed midshipman, U. S. N., in 1841, rose to lieutenant and left the service Dec. 24, 1861, to join the Confederate Navy.

Christopher Colon Augur, 20 years old, of Evanston, Ill., a student at Princeton University, was accidentally drowned on May 20 with another student, in a canoeing upset on a rain-swollen creek near the university. He was the son of Major Jacob Arnold Augur, 4th U. S. Cav., who is now on duty in the Philippines, and grandson of Gen. Christopher C. Augur, who graduated from West Point in 1843 and served with distinction in both the Mexican and civil wars.

John M. Cornell, who served in the Medical Department during the Spanish-American war, shot himself through the heart May 20, at the residence of his parents in Perth Amboy, N. J.

Col. Wickham Hoffman, who served with distinction during the civil war as an officer of the adjutant-general's department, U. S. V., died at Atlantic City, N. J., May 21. Since the war he held many prominent public positions.

A. C. Bergum, a military prisoner at the Presidio of San Francisco, was shot and instantly killed May 19 while trying to escape.

Sarah Eugenia Harvey, wife of Major Philip F. Harvey, surgeon, U. S. A., died at her Presidio home early on Friday morning, April 27, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with uncomplaining sweetness and patience. Many friends will mourn Mrs. Harvey's loss in different army stations and cities, where for thirty years she shared her husband's army life. Its vicissitudes never daunted her, and its pleasures were enhanced by her bright, merry disposition, while her kindness, her warm heart, endeared her to all and her sincere Christianity became a bright example to many. "She was so free, so kind, so apt, so blessed a disposition, she held it a vice, in her goodness, not to do more than she was requested." Loving hearts and hands soothed her last illness, loving hands made her in her last rest a beautiful memory for the sorrowing ones she has left for awhile. Many friends from the post and city attended the beautiful funeral services held at her late home before the remains were placed temporarily at Laurel Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Harvey was the daughter of the late Capt. F. G. Batchelor, a well known business man of Cincinnati, Ohio. She leaves two daughters, Gertrude, the wife of Lieut. Arnold, 5th U. S. Art., and Stella, who is at present a student at Mills' College, Oakland. Her mother, Mrs. F. G. Batchelor, a sister, widow of the late Joseph Leighton, of St. Paul, and one brother, also survive her.

The death of Dr. Henry Lyon, of Charlestown, in his 86th year will be deeply felt in his large circle of friends among naval officers, especially by the older ones who will recall his hospital home and his genial personality dating back to the time when Charlestown was more of a social center than it has been in later years. Doctor Lyon was born in Needham, Mass., in 1814, was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1835, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1838, when he moved to Charlestown and practiced medicine until 1852. From that time until the beginning of the civil war he was engaged in commercial life. During the war, at his own expense, he visited all the Massachusetts regiments in the field in a semi-official capacity, and by his reports to the State and to the Sanitary Commission brought great aid and comfort to many who were sorely in need. One of his pleasantest memories was a trip that he made in the U. S. S. *Susquehanna* as the guest of his brother-in-law, Commodore Alden, at the time when his life long friend, Gen. Sherman, and Minister Campbell were sent there to make efforts for the relief of the Emperor Maximilian. Death came to him as he had always hoped it might—suddenly and while still in the enjoyment of all his faculties. He retired in excellent health and spirits at his usual hour on the evening of May 12. His death occurred about four o'clock the following morning and must have been painless, as when found at eight o'clock his expression was serene with not an indi-

cation of the slightest struggle. He merely ceased to breathe in his sleep. Dr. Lyon leaves a son, Capt. H. W. Lyon of the Navy, four married daughters, eleven grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

## THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.  
MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 46, APRIL 5, M. G. P. I.  
The ports of Jagna and Tubigon, Island of Bohol, are announced as open for coasting trade. The following appointments are made: At Jagna—1st Lieut. Theodore Levack, 4th Inf., Insp., of Customs, Captain of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue.  
At Tubigon—1st Lieut. H. L. Evans, 4th Inf., Insp., of Customs, Captain of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue.

G. O. 47, APRIL 7, M. G. P. I.  
The following named ports are declared open for coasting trade, viz.: Masinloc and Bolinao of the Province of Zambales, Sual of the Province of Pangasinan. The following appointments of Inspectors and Captains of Ports are made: At Masinloc, 1st Lieut. James McD. Comer, 5th Inf., At Bolinao, Capt. Daniel E. Craig, 35th Inf., At Sual, 2d Lieut. George J. Orden, 35th Inf., At Santa Cruz, Capt. Frank H. Albright, 35th Inf., At Iba, 1st Lieut. Stanley H. Ford, 35th Inf., At Subig, 1st Lieut. Carl A. Martin, 35th Inf.

G. O. 48, APRIL 10, M. G. P. I.  
The port of Daet, Island of Luzon, is announced as open for coasting trade. 1st Lieut. Allen G. Blaker, 45th Inf., is appointed Insp. of Customs, Captain of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue.

G. O. 49, APRIL 12, 1900, M. G. P. I.  
The port of Mauban, Island of Luzon, is declared open to coasting trade. 1st Lieut. Robert M. Shearer, 37th Inf., is appointed Insp. of Customs and Captain of the Port.

G. O. 50, APRIL 14, M. G. P. I.  
Capt. George P. Abernethy, 9th Inf., is appointed in charge of the Forestry Bureau (Inspection General de Montes) heretofore administered as a bureau of the Direccion General Administracion Civil.

By command of Major-Gen. Otis:  
M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 51, APRIL 14, M. G. P. I.  
The following appointment is made at the port of Balamban, Island of Cebu: 1st Lieut. Orville R. Ferry, 44th Inf., Insp. of Customs and Captain of the Port, vice Capt. Edward R. Stuart, adjt., 44th Inf., relieved.

G. O. 52, APRIL 14, M. G. P. I.  
Refers to the payment of fines adjudged by Provost Courts outside of the City of Manila.

G. O. 1, APRIL 7, 1900, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.  
Gen. Otis in this order announces the organization of the Military Division of the Philippines, and its division into four departments, as directed in General Orders published in the Army and Navy Journal of March 31, page 731. In conformity with the above orders Gen. Otis establishes his headquarters at Manila, and announces the following instructions:

The headquarters of the Department of Northern Luzon will be established at Dagupan or some near central point in the Department.

1st District of the Department of Northern Luzon will embrace the territory assigned to the District of Northwestern Luzon in G. O. No. 70, from the office of the Military Governor, dated Dec. 22, 1899, to-wit: the provinces of Abra, Bontoc, Benguet, Lepanto, Ilocos North and South, and Union.

2d District of the Department will consist of the territory assigned to the District of North-eastern Luzon in Military Governor's G. O. No. 69, of Dec. 21, 1899, namely, the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Viscaya. 3d District of the Department will cover territory lying within the provinces of Zambales, Pangasinan and Tarlac. 4th District of the Department, of the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Principe. 5th District of the Department, of the provinces of Bataan, Pampanga and Bulacan.

The Department of Southern Luzon, with headquarters at Manila, will be subdivided into four districts to be known as: 1st District of the Department of Southern Luzon, which will embrace in extent the provinces of Iloilo, Manila, Morong and Cavite, the City of Manila excepted. 2d District of the Department will embrace the provinces of Batangas, Tayabas and Laguna and the island of Polillo. 3d District, the provinces of Camarines, Albay and Sorsogon, and the island of Catanduanes. 4th District, the islands of Mindoro, Tablas, Marinduque, Masbate and all islands west and north of the same to the west pass of Apo and the southern limit of Luzon.

The Department of the Visayas, having headquarters at Iloilo, will contain four districts: 1st District, embracing the islands of Samar and Leyte. 2d District, the islands of Bohol and Cebu. 3d District, the island of Negros. 4th District, the island of Panay.

The Department of Mindanao and Jolo, with headquarters at Zamboanga, is divided into three districts: 1st District of the Department, the islands of Mindanao and Basilan. 2d District, the Jolo Archipelago. 3d District, the islands of Balabac, Paragua and Calamianes. Department commanders will assign to the command of Military Districts (designating location of headquarters for the same), officers serving in their departments, whom they will direct to exercise such supervisory charge of the smaller inhabited islands lying near the foregoing designated limits of their districts as they may deem necessary.

Until a cessation of hostilities is duly declared, Department and District Commanders, in addition to the duties ordinarily devolving upon them, will exercise the administrative functions of Division and Brigade Commanders of an army in the field, and District Commanders will also supervise, under the instructions of Commanding Generals of Departments, such matters connected with the administration of affairs of a civil character as may be imposed through the office of the Military Governor of the Islands.

The assignment of troops for service in Departments is made as follows:

To the Department of Northern Luzon: Co. A, Battalion of U. S. Engineers; Headquarters and the two squadrons of the 3d Cav. on duty in the Philippines; Troops F, G, H, K, L and M, 4th Cav.; Light Battery E, 1st Art.; the 3d, 9th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 22d, 24th and 25th regiments of Inf.; the 23d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 41st, 48th and 49th regiments of Vol. Inf., and Batson's and Castner's organizations of native scouts.

To the Department of Southern Luzon: Co. B, Battalion of Engineers, headquarters and six troops of the 4th Cav.; 11th U. S. V. Cav.; Light Batteries F and D, of the 4th, 5th and 6th regiments of Art., and Randolph's Battery, now serving as a Light Battery; 4th and 21st regiments of Inf.; the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 37th, 39th, 42d, 45th, 46th and 47th regiments of Vol. Inf.

To the Department of the Visayas: Light Battery G, 6th Art. headquarters and two battalions of the 15th and 19th regiments of Vol. Inf., and the Negro organization of native scouts.

To the Department of Mindanao and Jolo: Headquarters and two battalions of the 23d regiment of Inf.; the 31st and 40th regiments of Vol. Inf.

The Provost Guard of Manila, commanded by its present commander, the Provost Marshal General of the city, and constituting a separate brigade under the 73d Article of War, shall be directly subject to the instructions of the Division Commander and will be held re-

sponsible for the peace and quiet of the city. The troops comprising it will consist of three battalions of the 3d Art., the foot batteries of the 6th Art., headquarters and two battalions of the 14th and the 20th regiments of Infantry.

Department Commanders will station these troops within and throughout their various military districts as conditions may require, and will move or concentrate the same to meet any emergencies which may arise. Troop organizations which are not at present serving within territorial departments to which assigned, will be directed to proceed as soon as practicable to such points therein as Department Commanders may recommend.

In the unsettled condition of affairs in the islands, withdrawals or accessions of troops from or to Department commands, under the direction of the Division Commander, may become necessary from time to time, and all troops will be held in readiness to respond promptly.

The following assignments of officers of various staff departments to Division and Department commands is announced:

To the Division of the Philippines: Personal staff of the Commanding General: Capt. H. A. Greene, 20th Inf., Aide-de-Camp; Capt. Fred W. Sladen, 8th Inf., Aide-de-Camp; 1st Lieut. David S. Stanley, 23d Inf., Aide-de-Camp.

Division staff: Brig.-Gen. Theodore Schwan, U. S. V., Chief of Staff; Col. Merritt Barber, A. A. G., U. S. A., A. G.; Lieut.-Col. S. D. Sturgis, A. A. G., U. S. A., A. G.; Lieut.-Col. E. A. Garlington, Insp. Gen., U. S. A., Insp. Gen.; Major S. C. Mills, Insp. Gen., U. S. A., Asst. Insp. Gen.; Major P. W. West, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., Asst. Insp. Gen.; Lieut.-Col. E. H. Crowder, 38th Inf., U. S. V., Major and J. A., U. S. A., J. A.; Major John A. Hull, J. A., U. S. V., Asst. J. A.; Major C. P. Miller, Quartermaster, U. S. A., Chief Q. M.; Major E. E. Dravo, S. A., U. S. A., Chief Surg.; Col. M. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., Chief Surg.; Lieut.-Col. A. S. Towar, Deputy Paym. Gen., U. S. A., Chief Paym.; Capt. John Biddle, C. E., U. S. A., Chief Engineer; Lieut.-Col. John R. McGinness, O. D., U. S. A., C. O.; Lieut.-Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, U. S. A., C. S. O.

To the Department of Northern Luzon: Major Benjamin Alvord, A. A. G., U. S. V., A. G.; Major Robert A. Brown, I. G., U. S. V., Insp. Gen.; Capt. Frank L. Dadds, 8th Inf., J. A.; Major R. R. Stevens, Q. M., U. S. V., C. Q. M.; Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, C. S., U. S. V., C. C.; Major L. M. Maus, Surg., U. S. A., Chief Surgeon; Major Wm. H. Comesys, Paymaster, U. S. A., Chief Paym.; Second Lieut. W. P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Chief Engineer Office; Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Officer, U. S. V., Chief Signal Officer.

To the Department of Southern Luzon: Lieut. Col. A. L. Wagner, A. A. G., U. S. A., A. G.; Major Wm. D. Beach, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., Insp. Gen.; Major J. M. Lee, 8th Inf., J. A.; Major I. W. Little, Q. M., U. S. V., C. Q. M.; Capt. J. H. Duval, C. S., U. S. A., C. C.; Major J. L. Powell, Surg., U. S. A., Chief Surg.; Major Wm. G. Grambill, Paym., U. S. V., Chief Paym.; First Lieut. John C. Oaks, C. E., U. S. A., Chief Engineer Office; Capt. Edgar Russell, Sig. Officer, U. S. V., C. S. O.

To the Department of the Visayas: Major Robert N. Noble, A. A. G., U. S. V., A. G.; Capt. Wm. A. Mann, 17th Inf., Insp. Gen.; Capt. E. F. Glenn, 25th Inf., J. A.; Capt. George G. Bailey, A. A. G., U. S. V., Chief Q. M.; Capt. S. B. Bootes, A. A. G., U. S. V., C. C.; Major Louis W. Crampton, Surg., U. S. V., Chief Surg.; Major Theodore Sternberg, Paym., U. S. V., Chief Paym.; Major George P. Scriven, Sig. Officer, U. S. V., C. S. O.

To the Department of Mindanao and Jolo: Major John J. Pershing, A. A. G., U. S. V., A. G.; Major J. N. Morrison, J. A., U. S. A., J. A.; Capt. Thomas Swobe, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Q. M.; Capt. A. D. Niskern, C. S., U. S. A., C. C.; Major Lewis Balch, Surg., U. S. V., Chief Surg.; Major Charles E. Stanton, Paym., U. S. V., Chief Paym.

G. O. 2, APRIL 12, 1900, DIV. PHILIPPINES.

Directs officers serving in this division, who may be responsible for ordnance property, to be hereafter ward their returns, and other papers relating to their accountability for the property, to the chief ordnance officer of the division.

G. O. 6, APRIL 16, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Brig.-Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the Department of Southern Luzon, and will report at once to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty and to exercise supervision temporarily of the affairs of that department during the absence of the permanent commander on his contemplated tour of the islands.

By command of Major General Otis:  
M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 15, MAY 16, DIV. CUBA.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brigadier General Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. Volunteers, is at his own request relieved as Chief of Staff to the Division Commander and from further duty in this division.

In complying with this request the Division Commander desires to make known his high appreciation of the able manner in which the duties of Chief of Staff have been performed by General Chaffee, the constant, unremitting labor given to the responsible bureaus committed to his charge since the military occupation of the island of Cuba in January, 1898, and the satisfactory results of that labor as shown by the records at these Headquarters. General Chaffee bears with him the high esteem and best wishes of the Major General Commanding, in this separation of their official connection, and the hope that in his future field of action he may be assigned duties commensurate with his distinguished professional ability.

By command of Major General Wood:  
W. V. RICHARDS, A. A. G.

G. O. 6, MAY 16, 1900, DEPT. LAKES.

Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster, U. S. A., having reported, is assigned to duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department, relieving Major William F. Tucker, Paymaster, U. S. A.

By command of Brigadier General Wade:  
W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 24, APRIL 5, D. P. AND 5TH CORPS.

Before a military commission which convened at Manila, P. I., and of which Col. Aaron S. Daggett, 14th U. S. Inf., was president, was arraigned and tried Rosario Espritu, Filipino, Charge, "murder."

The specifications allege the killing of Private Geo. A. Wagner, F. 14th Inf. The result was an acquittal after a trial extending over two months. In his comments on the proceedings Otis says that the time "was largely consumed in listening to discussions and testimony of a wholly irrelevant character." He says: "The admission of counsel before such tribunals is a privilege which should be accorded an accused when practicable, but when counsel utilizes his position as such to interpose technical objections and obstruct and delay procedure, he may and should be debarred from the privilege of further representing his client before the commission. In his case the evidence was abundantly sufficient to sustain a conviction, and the failure of the commission to so find is attributed to complications arising during the trial, resulting from wholly immaterial and irrelevant objections by counsel. The acquittal is disapproved. The accused will be released from further custody."

CASE OF LIEUT. CASSELS, 7TH ART.

War Department, Washington, May 17, 1900.

The proceedings, findings and sentence of court martial in the case of 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, 7th U. S. Art., and the opinion of the Secretary of War regarding the same, dated May 8, 1900, are as follows:

In my judgment the evidence in this case does not warrant the finding of guilty under the first specification, to the effect that Lieut. Cassels was so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to be unable to perform his duties at the pumping station, Philippine Islands, as chief of a separate platoon, and all that por-



tion of the sentence which provides that he should be reduced in rank so that his name shall be borne on the Army Register next below that of 2d Lieut. George W. Bunnell, Jr., 4th Art., should be remitted; having been submitted to the President, he is pleased to remit so much of the sentence in the case of this officer, published an order to be carried into effect in G. O. No. 6, Headquarters 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, Manila, Philippine Islands, February 4, 1900, as provides that he "be reduced in rank so that his name shall be borne on the Army Register next below that of 2d Lieut. George W. Bunnell, Jr., 4th Art."

Lieut. Cassell's name will accordingly be restored to its former position on the Army Register next below that of 2d Lieut. C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., 6th Art.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

#### G. O. 2, APRIL 9, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Before a general court martial, of which Major Herbert S. Foster, 12th U. S. Inf., was president and 1st Lieut. John W. Hausermann, 34th Inf., U. S. V., was J. A., was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Robert B. Cramer, 34th Inf., U. S. V. Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in violation of the 1st Article of War." Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

The specifications allege that the accused "did enter a house of prostitution, did sleep in the same bed with one of the inmates known as 'Mildred,' and did speak publicly, and may be intended to speak publicly, about it to the disgrace of the service; did make complaints about certain prostitutes, but did withdraw said complaints, and did give his word that he would take no further action against them; which word he broke by going to their house and by threatening the inmates that he would have their house closed and the inmates arrested, force the landlady of said house to give him \$100, Mexican money, and did give a written receipt for the same. Finding of the charges and specifications guilty. Sentence, 'To be dismissed from the service of the U. S.'"

#### G. O. 11, MAY 23, DEPT. EAST.

Announces the period and character of instruction to be given to the troops in this command for the year 1900.

#### G. O. 60, MAY 7, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The Major General Commanding communicates to the Army the following orders of the Secretary of War announcing the decease of the Honorable William C. Endicott:

War Department, Washington, May 7, 1900.

#### Orders:

It is with great sorrow that the Secretary of War announces the death of Honorable William C. Endicott, which occurred at Boston, Massachusetts, yesterday, the 6th instant.

Mr. Endicott was a direct descendant of Governor John Endicott, who for nearly a quarter of a century (1641-1665) was at the head of Massachusetts Colony. He was graduated at Harvard in 1847, and entering upon the profession of law, soon reached a high rank at the bar. He held various public offices from time to time until 1873, when he was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. This office he held for ten years, until compelled to resign on account of ill health. Upon the installation of President Cleveland on the 4th of March, 1885, Mr. Endicott was called to his cabinet as Secretary of War, a position which, though foreign to his training, he immediately rendered conspicuous by strict attention to duty and a keen interest in the Army and its requirements. He remained at the head of the Department during the entire period of President Cleveland's first administration. He initiated many important reforms which, pressed to successful conclusion, enabled him to maintain undiminished that high standard of integrity for which the Department of War has ever been distinguished.

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

#### G. O. 1, APRIL 10, 1900, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.

Major-Gen. Bates, in assuming command, announces the following personal staff: Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf., Aide-de-Camp; 1st Lieut. H. M. Reeve, 3d Inf., Aide-de-Camp; 2d Lieut. W. B. Cowin, 3d Cav., Aide-de-Camp. Department staff: Lieut.-Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A. G.; U. S. A.; Major Wm. Beach, I. G.; U. S. V.; I. G.; Major J. M. Lee, 9th U. S. Inf.; J. A.; Major I. W. Little, Q. M.; U. S. V.; Chief Q. M.; Capt. J. H. Duval, C. S.; U. S. A.; C. C.; Major J. L. Powell, Surg., U. S. A.; Chief Surg.; Major Wm. G. Gambrell, Paym., U. S. V.; Chief Paym.; 1st Lieut. John C. Oakes, C. E., U. S. A.; Chief Engineer Officer; Capt. Edgar Russell, S. O., U. S. V.; C. S. O.

#### G. O. 2, APRIL 12, 1900, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

Brig.-Gen. R. H. Hall, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the First District, Department of Southern Luzon, which embraces in extent the provinces of Infanta, Manila (the city of Manila excepted), Morong and Cavite.

Brig.-Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the Second District, Department of Southern Luzon, which embraces the provinces of Batangas, Tayabas and Laguna, and the Island of Polillo.

Brig.-Gen. James A. Bell, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the Third District, Department of Southern Luzon, which embraces the provinces of the Camarines, Albay and Sorsogon, and the Island of Catanduanes.

The Fourth District of the Department of Southern Luzon embraces the islands of Mindoro, Tablas, Marinduque, Masbate and all the islands west and north of the same to the west pass of Apo and the southern limit of Luzon.

By command of Major-Gen. Bates.

ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. G.

#### G. O. 107, MAY 9, D. P. R.

2d Lieut. F. M. Jones, Sig. Corps, U. S. V., will perform the duties of Signal Officer of the Department, A. A. G. M., A. C. S., and officers in charge of the telegraph lines, during the absence on leave of Major William A. Glassford, Signal Officer, U. S. V., Signal Officer of the Department.

#### G. O. 108, MAY 10, D. P. R.

1st Lieut. John W. Heavy 11th Inf., will continue on duty as Insp. of Municipal Police of San Juan, Porto Rico.

#### G. O. 10, MAY 2, D. S. AND P. P.

The Engineer Districts in this department are announced as coincident with the existing military districts. District Engineers are designated as follows: District of Guantánamo, 2d Lieut. L. D. Cabell, 5th Inf.; District of Holguin, 1st Lieut. R. G. Paxton, 10th Cav.; District of Manzanillo, 1st Lieut. S. D. Rockenbach, 10th Cav.; District of Mayari, 1st Lieut. M. S. Jarvis, 5th Inf.; District of Puerto Principe, Capt. C. J. Symmonds, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; District of Santiago, 1st Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, 5th Inf.; Acting Engineer Officer. District Engineers will be under the direct orders of the Engineer Officer of the Department.

#### G. O. 11, MAY 2, D. S. AND P. P.

1st Lieut. John J. Ryan, Signal Officer, U. S. V., having reported is announced as Signal Officer of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, relieving 1st Lieut. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Officer, U. S. V.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brigade-Gen. James F. Wade, accompanied by 1st Lieut. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Tongue River Agency, Montana, and return to St. Paul, (May 15, D. D.)

Col. Whiteide, the Department Commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th Cav., Acting Aide-de-Camp, will proceed on inspection duty to points on the north coast of the Department and to Holguin and Puerto Principe and return to station. (May 1, D. S. and P. P.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Marion P. Maus, Insp. Gen. will proceed to Portland, Oregon, and other points in the Department of Columbia, necessary, for the purpose of making

inspections of money accounts of disbursing officers and of colleges in that department. (May 11, D. Col.) Lieut.-Col. Philip Reade, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will inspect the recruiting stations in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and will also proceed to the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo N. D., and make an inspection of the military department. (May 13, D. D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edward C. McDowell, A. Q. M., will report to the general superintendent, Army transport service, in New York City, New York, for duty as A. Q. M. and A. J. S. on the transport Rawlins. He will proceed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, take temporary station there, and superintend the repairs to be made on the transport. (May 19, W. D.)

Capt. H. L. Kinnison, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as A. Q. M. and C. S. of the transport Indiana. (April 12, D. P.)

Major George E. Pond, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to Bismarck and Fort Yates, N. D., and return to St. Paul. (May 14, D. D.)

Major John T. French, Jr., Q. M., will take station at Portland, Maine. (May 21, W. D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissary-Sergt. John L. Ryan (appointed May 10, 1900, from regimental sergt-major 10th Inf.) will report for duty to Major M. R. Peterson, C. S., U. S. V., Chief and Depot Commissary, Dept. of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Matanzas, Cuba, relieving Commissary-Sergt. C. A. Zimmerman, who will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (May 13, D. M. and S. C.)

Commissary-Sergt. Levi M. Borton, U. S. A., and Chief Musician F. H. Greisinger, band, 15th Inf., will be sent to the Philippine Islands on the transport Logan, to sail about May 15. (May 11, D. Cal.)

A furlough for one month with permission to visit the U. S., and to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Commissary-Sergt. Charles A. Fortner, U. S. A. (April 14, D. P.)

So much of par. 23 S. O. 115, May 16, 1900, from H. Q. A., as relates to Commissary-Sergt. John W. Stubley, Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, is revoked. (May 19, W. D.)

Commissary-Sergt. John W. Stubley will be sent to Fort Wright, Washington. (May 19, W. D.)

Commissary-Sergt. Alexander Smart, Fort Wright, Washington, will be sent to Seattle, Washington. (May 19, W. D.)

Post Commissary Sergeant Frank B. Lehman will proceed to Sagua Barracks, Sagua la Grande, Cuba, for duty. (May 8, D. M. and S. C.)

Commissary-Sergt. George Stone, tried by gen. court at Key West Barracks, Fla., and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced "to forfeit 15 dollars per month for a period of three months." (May 17, D. E.)

Commissary-Sergt. Isidore Crone will report on board the transport Logan about May 15 for temporary duty during the voyage to the Philippines. (May 11, D. Cal.)

Commissary-Sergt. Charles Woodcock will report on board the transport Logan to sail on May 15 for temporary duty during the voyage to the Philippines. (May 12, D. Cal.)

Major James N. Allison, C. S., Chief Commissary of the Department, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., on business connected with the supply of U. S. transports. (May 15, D. Col.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Frank J. Ives, Chief Surg., will proceed to Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Cuba, to make an inspection of that post and return to Matanzas, Cuba. (May 13, D. M. and S. C.)

Major Henry S. Turill, surg., U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty, with station in San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (May 8, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. James A. Alexander will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (May 15, D. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. John J. Repetti is assigned to temporary duty with troops on the transport Logan, to sail about May 15. (May 14, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas B. McCowan, U. S. A., is assigned to duty on the transport Flintshire, to sail for the Philippines May 15. (May 12, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward John M. Corson will be sent for temporary duty on the transport Logan during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (May 11, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. R. M. Bonar will proceed to Honolulu, H. I., on the U. S. transport Logan, to sail May 15, for duty to relieve A. A. Surg. Donald McLean, Jr., U. S. A., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (May 10, D. Cal.)

Capt. James M. Kennedy, asst. surg., and A. A. Surgs. Thomas Z. Ball, James L. Day, Charles G. Elcher, Robert L. Felts, Alva R. Hull, Frederick W. Hulsberg, Frederick C. Jackson, Wendell A. Jones, Sanford B. McClure, Lewis W. Porter, Thomas L. Rhoads, John M. Shepherd, and Edwin R. Tenney, now at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, are assigned to temporary duty with troops on the transport Logan, which sails for the Philippines about May 15. (May 10, D. Cal.)

Major Henry S. Turill, surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Logan, to sail May 15. (May 10, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. J. H. Holloway, U. S. A., Acting Hospital Steward W. E. Burch will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty awaiting completion of the repairs to the transport Sheridan. (May 9, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. W. Hoepfner Winterberg, U. S. A., will, in addition to his other duties, attend the sick at Fort Mason, Cal. (May 9, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Henry E. Wetherill, asst. surg., U. S. A., will report for duty on the transport Thomas for duty on the return voyage to San Francisco, Cal., where he will report to the commanding general. Dept. of Cal., for orders. (April 11, D. P.)

Major Henry S. T. Harris, surg., will report to the commanding general, 4th district, Dept. of Northern Luzon, for temporary duty as district surg. (April 12, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Guy G. Bailey, U. S. A., will report to the commanding general 4th district, Dept. of Northern Luzon, for temporary duty with troops at San Isidro, Province of Nueva Ecija, Luzon. (April 12, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. William Roberts will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for further orders. (May 19, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. William Roberts will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (May 19 W. D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the U. S., is granted A. A. Surg. M. E. Hughes, U. S. A. (May 5, D. P. R.)

Acting Hospital Steward James W. Gorin will return to his proper station with the 43d Inf. at Catbalogan, Island of Samar. (April 7, D. P. and S. C.)

Major William J. Wakeman, surg., and Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, asst. surg., U. S. A., will report to the C. O. 1st Reserve Hospital for duty. (April 7, D. P. and S. C.)

Hospital Steward Henry C. Senecal will report to the surgeon in charge 2d division field hospital, Angeles, Province of Pampanga, Luzon. (April 6, D. P. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Med. Dept., U. S. A., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as sanitary insp. of Santiago, vice Major L. C. Carr, surg., U. S. V. (April 30, D. S. and P. P.)

Major L. C. Carr, surg., U. S. V., Chief Surg. of this Department, will proceed to Nuevitas and if necessary to the camp of the 8th Cav. and to Puerto Principe and inspect the health conditions and arrangements made for the protection of the troops against epidemic diseases. (May 1, D. S. and P. P.)

Acting Hospital Steward Charles D. Writteman will be sent to Fort Bayard, N. M., for medical treatment. (May 17, W. D.)

Major W. Wilson T. Davidson will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report for examination for appointment as Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (May 4, D. S. and P. P.)

Hospital Steward William Roberts will be discharged by way of favor. (May 17, W. D.)

Hospital Steward F. Gleeking will return to San Francisco.

disco on the transport Thomas, and report to the commanding general there. (April 12, D. P.)

Medical officers are assigned as follows: For the Yosemite National Park: A. A. Surg. A. J. Pedlar, Acting Hospital Steward Herbert J. Rankin. For the Sequoia and General Grant Parks: A. A. Surg. Randall C. Stoney. (May 9, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward T. F. Toole will proceed to Fort Ontario for duty. (Madison Barracks, May 15.)

A. A. Surg. Loren B. Thompson, U. S. A., assigned to temporary duty on the transport Logan during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands, to sail about May 15. (May 13, D. Cal.)

Capt. Edward Everts, asst. surg., is relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers appointed by par. 1, S. O. 93, from these headquarters, and Capt. H. A. Shaw, asst. surg., U. S. A. is detailed a member in his stead. (May 7, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Allen J. Black, U. S. A., will report to the C. O. detachment 3d Inf., Calumpit, Province of Bulacan, Luzon, for duty relieving 1st Lieut. Stanley M. Stuart, asst. surg., 11th Cav., who will join his regiment. (April 6, D. P. and S. C.)

A. A. Surg. George S. Driver, U. S. A., will proceed to Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, for duty. April 5, D. P. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. Raphael A. Edmonstone, asst. surg., 34th Inf., and A. A. Surgs. Benjamin F. Van Meter, William P. Banta, Edwin W. Ames, Ray E. Whelan, Elbert E. Persons, George S. Wallace, Thomas S. Lowe, Alie W. Williams and John J. Curry, U. S. A., are authorized to appear at the 1st Reserve Hospital April 16, before the examining board for examination for appointment as assistant surgeons, U. S. A. (April 12, D. P.)

Acting Hospital Steward C. Hilson, Jr., will report to C. O. 21st Inf., (April 6, D. P. and S. C.)

A. A. Surg. Herbert I. Harris is relieved from duty at Walker, Minn., and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (May 21 W. D.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty: Fred S. Macy, Francis J. Pursell. (May 21 W. D.)

1st Lieut. Henry A. Webber, Asst. Surg., will report for duty at Camp R. S. McKenzie, Puerto Principe, Cuba, relieving A. A. Surg. Luther S. Harvey, who will proceed to Baracoa, Cuba, relieving A. A. Surg. Milton Vaughan, U. S. A., who will proceed to Santiago de Cuba for duty. (May 9, D. S. and P. P.)

A. A. Surg. William H. Block, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for examination for appointment as Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (May 8, D. S. and P. P.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for two months is granted Major George T. Holloway, additional paymaster, U. S. V. (April 14, D. P.)

Majors William H. Comegys, paymaster, U. S. A., and Charles E. Stanton, additional paymaster, U. S. V., will report to the commanding generals, Dept. of Northern Luzon and Department of Mindanao and Jolo, for duty. (April 13, D. P.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 15, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Spencer Cosby, C. E. (May 13, W. D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, O. D., will make not to exceed three visits per month during June, July and August, 1900, from Wilmington, Del., to the works of Laffin & Rand Powder Company, Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, and to the works of Lewis Nixon, South Amboy, New Jersey, on business pertaining to the inspection of smokeless powder. (May 19, W. D.)

The commanding officer, Fort Sherman, Idaho, will grant a furlough for six months to Ord. Sergt. Ludwig Roper, U. S. A. (May 16, D. Cal.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States and apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major William A. Glassford, Signal Officer, Signal Officer of the Department. (May 7, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, signal officer, U. S. V., having completed his duties as Q. M. and C. S. of the transport Hooker, is relieved therefrom. (April 5, D. S. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. Carl F. Hartmann, U. S. V., Signal Corps, will proceed to New York City for orders. (May 4, D. S. and P. P.)

Major William A. Glassford will proceed from New York City, New York, to Washington, D. C., for further instructions. (May 21, W. D.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain B. W. Perry, U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Logan to sail about May 15. (May 10, D. Cal.)

Chaplain C. C. Pierce will proceed to the Philippines on the transport Logan. (May 12, D. Cal.)

#### 1ST CAV.—COL. A. K. ARNOLD.

Capt. Herbert E. Tutherly, 1st Cav., Acting Insp.-Gen. of this Department, will inspect accounts of disbursing officers, Department of the Columbia, at Portland, Oregon, Vancouver Barracks, Washington and Seattle. (May 9, D. A.)

#### 2D CAV.—COL. HENRY E. NOYES.

Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Cav., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Bejucal, Cuba, and other points necessary in executing writs for attachment, and return to Havana, Cuba. (May 8, D. Cuba.)

#### 3D CAV.—COL. WIRT DAVIS.

2d Lieut. D. Van Voorhis, 3d Cav., is detailed Q. M. and C. S. on the transport Flintshire. (May 11, D. Cal.)

#### 4TH CAV.—COL. C. C. CARR.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Haight, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (May 19, W. D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. James B. Erwin, adjt., 4th Cav., is extended one month. (May 19, W. D.)

Col. Camillo C. Carr, 4th Cav., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Logan, to sail May 16, for duty with his regiment. (May 14, D. Cal.)

#### 5TH CAV.—COL. WM. A. RAFFERTY.

An ordinary leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Lieut.-Col. Henry Jackson, 5th Cav. (May 13, W. D.)

#### 6TH CAV.—COL. S. S. SUMNER.

The squadron of the 6th Cav., composed of Troops F and G, Major Louis H. Rucker commanding, will march from the Presidio of San Francisco on May 20, en route to the National Parks in the State of California, and will proceed as far as Madera, and march from that point as follows: The Major and Troop F to the Yosemite National Park, to establish a camp in the vicinity of Wawona, Cal., within the limits of the Park, and protect the park from injury and depredations.

Troop G to the Sequoia National Park, to establish a camp within its limits and to protect the Park from injury and depredations. One non-commissioned officer from each troop will be retained at the post to take charge of the troop quarters and property. Enlisted men of the troops whose terms of service will expire before June 30, 1900, and who do not intend to re-enlist, will be left at the Presidio. Major Eli L. Huggins, 6th Cav., Acting Insp.-Gen. of the Dept., is relieved from the operation of par. 4, S. O. 48, c. s., these headquarters. (May 16, D. L.)

#### 10TH CAV.—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

2d Lieut. Warren W. Whitside, 10th Cav., is detailed as Superintendent Charities and Corrections of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. (May 5, D. S. and P. P.)

#### 11TH CAV., U. S. V.—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick



C. Gignoux, 11th Cav., is still further extended one month. (May 19, W. D.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Holly V. Hill, 11th Cav., U. S. V. (April 10, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Raymond S. Enslow, 11th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty. (May 7, D. Cal.)

**1ST ARTILLERY-COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.**

1st Lieut. John L. Hayden, 1st Art., will proceed to St. Francis Barracks and Fort Clinch, Fla., and take charge of sales of obsolete ordnance stores. (May 22, D. E.)

Corp. G. Ungerer, C, 1st Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. Louis Fick, I, 1st Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

1st Lieut. H. B. Smith, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Tampa on official business. (Fort Dade, May 15.)

During the absence of 2d Lieut. R. H. Kelton, 1st Art., Capt. W. C. Rafferty will command battalion D and act as adjt. and rec. officer. (Jackson Barracks, May 15.)

2d Lieut. W. E. Cole, 1st Art., is detailed Ord. Officer. (Fort Barrancas, May 15.)

Leave for 7 days is granted 1st Lieut. Johnston Hagood, 1st Art. (Sullivan Island, May 20.)

Sergt. Kidwell, C, 1st Art., is detailed acting Sergt.-Major. (Jackson Barracks, May 20.)

**2D ARTILLERY-COL. WM. L. HASKIN.**

1st Lieut. H. C. Schumm, 2d Art., will join his battery at Fort Barrancas, Fla. (May 10, D. Cuba.)

2d Lieut. J. Sullivan, 2d Art., is detailed signal officer. (Fort Monroe, May 14.)

**3D ARTILLERY-COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.**

Major Frank W. Hess, 3d Art., will proceed to Fort Sherman, Idaho, to inspect public property and animals at that post. (May 9, D. Colo.)

**4TH ARTILLERY-COL. F. L. GUENTHER.**

2d Lieut. H. B. Farrar, 4th Art., is detailed acting Ord. Officer. (Fort Du Pont, May 21.)

The following promotions and appointments are made in Battery L, 4th Art.: Corporal Peter Flood to be sergt., vice Taylor, retired; Private Albert M. Frit to be corporal, vice Flood; Private Charles C. Roberts to be corporal, vice Shannon, deserted. (May 1, 4th Art.)

The following promotions and appointments are hereby made in Battery G, 4th Art.: Corporal William B. Freyburger to be sergt., vice Beall, discharged. Private Sylvester Pirke to be corporal, vice Freyburger, promoted. (4th Art., May 11.)

The following appointments are made in the 4th Art., with rank to date from April 4 and 5, 1900. Light Battery F: Private Frank E. McNeft and Private James W. Gurley to be corporals.

The following appointments are made in the 4th Art., Battery A: Private Bert N. Huhn to be corporal, vice McCullum, reduced; Private Charlie A. Thrift to be corporal; Private Joseph Hauser to be corporal; Private Fred R. Jenks to be corporal; Private Emet L. Thompson to be corporal. Battery D: Private Lewis Brown to be corporal; Private Samuel Harvey to be corporal. (4th Art., May 4.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about June 1, is granted 2d Lieut. R. S. Granger, 4th Art. (May 21, D. E.)

Corp. Chas. E. Potting, E, 4th Art., died at Fort Howard, Md., May 19.

Corp. H. H. Taney, H, 4th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. H. B. Farrar, 4th Art., now at Fort Du Pont, will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty with his battery. (May 22, D. E.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. George B. Rodney, 4th Art., president of the examination board at Fort Riley, Kan., for examination as to their fitness for promotion. Capt. Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Henry W. Butner, 3d Art. (May 11, W. D.)

**5TH ARTILLERY-COL. J. I. RODGERS.**

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John Conklin, Jr., 5th Art. (April 13, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Hancock on official business. (Fort Hamilton, May 29.)

1st Lieut. George W. Gatchell, 5th Art., will join his battery. (May 21, W. D.)

**6TH ARTILLERY-COL. E. B. WILLISTON.**

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John K. Cree, 6th Art., to take effect upon the expiration of the ordinary leave of absence granted him. (May 19, W. D.)

Capt. S. M. Foote, 6th Art., will report to Col. Sanno, 15th Inf., for examination. (April 5, D. P. and 8 C.)

**7TH ARTILLERY-COL. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.**

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. James M. Williams, 7th Art., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the U. S. M. A. (May 19, W. D.)

Capt. J. V. White, 7th Art., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Slocum, May 17.)

Lieut.-Col. Carle A. Woodruff, 7th Art., is detailed a member of the board of officers instituted by par. 1, S. O. 41, c. s., these headquarters, in place of Major John M. K. Davis, 1st Art., relieved. (May 24, D. E.)

**2D INFANTRY-COL. JOHN C. BATES.**

2d Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., is detailed for duty as collector of customs at the port of Trinidad, Cuba, vice Capt. John Conklin, Jr., 5th Art., relieved at his own request. Capt. Conklin will proceed to join his battery at Fort Hancock, New Jersey. (April 13, W. D.)

**3D INFANTRY-COL. JOHN H. PAGE.**

Captain Fielder M. M. Beall, 3d Inf., is detailed as a member of the general court martial appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (May 12, D. T.)

1st Lieut. Frederick T. Stetson, 3d Inf., will proceed to his home, Chazy, Clinton County, New York, and await the action of the retiring board in his case. (May 11, D. Cal.)

**4TH INFANTRY-COL. ROBERT H. HALL.**

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. Louis E. Hill, 4th Inf. (April 10, D. P.)

**5TH INFANTRY-COL. RICHARD COMBA.**

1st Lieut. John M. Comba, 5th Inf., will proceed to Guantanamo, Cuba, for temporary duty with Co. H, 5th Inf. (April 30, D. S. and P. P.)

1st Lieut. Harry A. Smith, Commissary, 5th Inf., will proceed to Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba, for duty. (April 30, D. S. and P. P.)

Sergt. Ira F. Fravel, Co. L, 5th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, will appear for examination for promotion to second lieutenant before the board of officers to meet there June 1. (May 16, D. L.)

**6TH INFANTRY-COL. CHAS. W. MINER.**

Capt. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and assume command of the Convalescent Company on duty at that post, relieving 1st Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 20th Inf., who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and assume command of a detachment of recruits and casuals ordered to embark on the transport Logan about May 15 for the Philippine Islands. (May 11, D. Cal.)

**7TH INFANTRY-COL. LOYD WHEATON.**

1st Lieut. George H. Jamerson, 7th Inf., is assigned to duty at headquarters at Seattle, while awaiting transportation to Alaska. (May 12, D. A.)

Capt. George S. Young, Q. M., 7th Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., relieving 1st Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., from that duty. (May 14, D. Col.)

Detachment of Co. K, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Porter. (Fort Niagara, May 14.)

2d Lieut. J. M. Loud, 7th Inf., is relieved as Summary Court and rec. officer. (Fort McPherson, May 17.)

Co. A, 7th Inf., designated for station at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, is relieved from duty at Camp Bacon, Walker, Minn., and will proceed, fully equipped for arctic service, to Seattle, Washington, in time to arrive there on May 31. The men recently transferred from Co. A to Co. C, H, and M, 7th Inf., will accompany Co. A to

Seattle and proceed thence to Vancouver Barracks and join their respective companies. (May 17, D. D.)

**8TH INFANTRY-COL. GEO. M. RANDALL.**

2d Lieut. Wilson B. Burt, 8th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Camp Bacon, Walker, Minn., for duty to relieve 2d Lieut. Clement A. Trott, 7th Inf., as Q. M. and C. S. of that post. (May 14, D. D.)

The following transfers are made in the 8th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Harry A. Eaton, from Co. G to D; 1st Lieut. Van Leer Willis, from Co. D to G. (May 21, W. D.)

**9TH INFANTRY-COL. E. H. LISCUM.**

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., 9th Inf. (April 13, D. P.)

Major Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf., is assigned to temporary duty, with station in San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (May 7, D. Cal.)

**10TH INFANTRY-COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.**

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the U. S., and apply for an extension of two months and ten days, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield, 10th Inf. (May 7, D. P. R.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield, 10th Inf., is extended two months and ten days, with permission to go beyond sea. (May 19, W. D.)

**11TH INFANTRY-COL. W. H. BISHOP.**

Hdqs. 11th Inf., Binalonan, P. I., April 6, 1900.

Capt. J. M. Arrasmith, 11th Inf., Asingan, P. I.: Sir—The colonel of the regiment directs me to extend to Corporal Edward D. Fahey, Co. F, 11th Inf., his thanks for the soldierly conduct displayed by him in vigorously pursuing and capturing a prominent ladron leader near San Vicente on the 4th inst.

Very respectfully,  
ARTHUR JOHNSON, Capt. 11th Inf., adjt.

The following transfers are made in the 11th Inf.: Capt. Albert B. Scott, from Co. A to F; Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, from Co. F to A. (May 21, W. D.)

**12TH INFANTRY-COL. A. S. DAGGETT.**

Capt. Armand I. Lasseigne, 12th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich., and 1st Lieut. Robert Field, battalion adjt., 12th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., are designated as census enumerators at their respective posts. (May 13, D. L.)

**13TH INFANTRY-COL. EDW. MOALE.**

1st Lieut. F. E. Bamford, 13th Inf., will take charge of and guard public monies delivered May 8 on the transport Cook, and deliver the same to the United States Express Company, at Brooklyn, New York. On completion of this duty Lieut. Bamford will report to the commanding general, Department of the East. (May 8, D. P. R.)

Sick leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Haywood Robbins, 13th Inf. (May 19, W. D.)

Q. M. Sergt. John Stadler, C, 13th Inf., will proceed to Washington and report to the adjutant general. (Plattsburg Barracks, May 19.)

2d Lieut. D. T. Moore, 13th Inf., is detailed adjt. treasurer, in charge of prisoners, ordnance and signal officer, librarian, in charge of schools and bakery. (Fort McPherson, May 17.)

1st Lieut. B. H. Watkins, 13th Inf., is detailed Summary Court, Q. M., commissary ordnance, signal officer, rec. officer and post treasurer, and in charge of prisoners. (Fort Porter, May 17.)

Sergt. F. M. Henry, M, 13th Inf., is detailed acting sergt.-major. (Fort McPherson, May 17.)

Col. Edward Moale, 13th Inf., will proceed from Governors Island to Rochester, N. Y., on official business connected with the establishment there of a temporary camp of U. S. troops. (May 23, D. E.)

**14TH INFANTRY-COL. CHAS. C. HOOD.**

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Edwin B. Bolton, 14th Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of the extension of sick leave granted him. (May 19, W. D.)

**15TH INFANTRY-COL. JACOB H. SMITH.**

Major Charles A. Williams, 15th Inf., will, on the expiration of his present leave of absence proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (May 13, W. D.)

Capt. William C. Wren, 15th Inf., will report not later than June 1 to Col. Edward Moale, president examining board, Army Building, New York, for examination as to fitness for transfer to the Adjutant-General's or Insp.-General's Department. (May 24, D. E.)

**16TH INFANTRY-COL. J. M. J. SANNON.**

1st Lieut. Thos. F. Dwyer, 16th Inf., is attached to Co. K, 15th Inf. (Fort Columbus, May 18.)

**17TH INFANTRY-COL. SIMON SNYDER.**

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 17th Inf. (April 9, D. P. and 8 C.)

**18TH INFANTRY-COL. WM. S. McCASKEY.**

1st Lieut. George H. Estes, Jr., 18th Inf., will remain on duty as Q. M. and C. S. of the transport Leelanaw until arrival at Long Province of Ilocos Norte, Luzon, from which point he will return to Manila and join his regiment. (April 11, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 18th Inf., will accompany a detachment of recruits from the Presidio of San Francisco to Manila on the transport Logan, to sail May 15. (May 11, D. Cal.)

**19TH INFANTRY-COL. JACOB KLINE.**

1st Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, 19th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty. (May 14, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Capt. Charles M. Truitt, 19th Inf. (April 13, D. P.)

**20TH INFANTRY-COL. JOHN W. FRENCH.**

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. Wilson T. Harts, 20d Inf., is extended to include May 31, 1900. (May 13, W. D.)

**21ST INFANTRY-COL. GEO. W. DAVIS.**

1st Lieut. Henry C. Bonnycastle, 21d Inf., will proceed from Bongao, Island of Bongao, to Cebu, Island of Cebu, relieving 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Stritsinger, Jr., of that regiment, who will proceed to Jolo, Island of Jolo, for duty as adjt. of the 2d battalion. (April 7, D. P. and 8 C.)

**22TH INFANTRY-COL. ANDREW S. BURT.**

Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 22d Inf., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty as acting judge advocate Department of the Visayas. (April 11, D. P.)

**23TH INFANTRY-COL. A. S. CUMMINGS.**

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. George B. Rodney, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (April 14, D. P.)

**24TH INFANTRY-COL. LOUIS A. CRAIG.**

1st Lieut. William S. Weaver, 24d Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (April 13, D. P.)

The leave granted Major Charles E. Cabell, 24d Inf., is extended to include July 15, 1900. (May 21, W. D.)

**25TH INFANTRY-COL. E. H. PLUMMER.**

1st Lieut. Theophilus B. Steele, 25th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to his discharge for disability. (April 12, D. P.)

The following transfers in the 25th Inf. are made: 1st Lieut. Asa F. Fisk, from Co. K to F; 1st Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball from Co. F to K. (May 19, W. D.)

**26TH INFANTRY-COL. WM. R. GROVE.**

1st Lieut. John J. Haisch, 26th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect May 25, 1900. (May 17, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 26th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (May 14, D. Cal.)

**27TH INFANTRY-COL. B. F. CHEATHAM.**

The leave granted Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, 27th Inf. (now major, 37th Inf.), is extended one month. (May 19, W. D.)

Sick leave for one month to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S. is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Peck, 27th Inf. (April 8, D. P. and 8 C.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in

the U. S. is granted Major Charles T. Boyd, 27th Inf. (April 13, D. P.)

**28TH INFANTRY-COL. E. T. C. RICHMOND.**

For gallantly carrying the regimental colors in the attack on Sudion Mountain on Jan. 8 last, Sergt. D. M. Utt has been appointed regimental color sergeant.

**29TH INFANTRY-COL. JOSE H. DORST.**

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. William C. Berlin, asst. surg., 29th Inf., is extended one month. (April 14, D. P.)

**30TH INFANTRY-COL. WALTER HOWE.**

Capt. John G. Livingston, adjt., 30th Inf., having reported with insurgent prisoners, will return to his station. (April 5, D. P. and 8 C.)

**ARMY BOARDS.**

A board of officers to consist of Samuel H. Jones, Q. M., U. S. V., Capt. William H. Hamilton, 7th Art., and 1st Lieut. William J. Snow, 7th Art., will convene at Fort Schuyler, New York, on May 24, 1900, for the purpose of investigating the acquisition of additional necessary land as a site for barracks and officers' quarters at Fort Schuyler. (May 19, W. D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major George W. Adair, Surg., U. S. A., Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th Art., Capt. Lorenz P. Davidson, 5th Inf., 1st Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., 5th Art., 1st Lieut. George F. Baltas, 5th Inf., and A. Surg. Walter Whitney, U. S. A., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on June 1 for the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant, U. S. A., of enlisted men. (May 6, D. L.)

The board of officers will reconvene at the Army Building, New York, for the examination of captains of the line of the Army ordered before it for examination as to their fitness for transfer to the Adjutant-General's or Insp.-General's Departments. (May 24, D. E.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Clarence A. Stedman, 10th Cav., Capt. Charles H. Grison, 10th Cav., A. C. S., Capt. Godfrey H. Macdonald, 10th Cav., will convene at Manzanillo, Cuba, May 14, to examine into the qualifications of Regimental Commissary Sergt. Walter E. Smith, 10th Cav., for the position of Commissary Sergt. (May 7, D. S. and P. P.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Abraham K. Arnold, 1st Cav., Col. Joseph P. Wright, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., Lieut.-Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., 1st Lieut. John P. Wade, 3d Cav., Aide-de-Camp, will assemble at St. Paul, Minn., June 1, to examine such enlisted men of the regular army, serving in Department of Dakota qualified to compete in the examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army. (May 16, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. George B. Rodney, 4th Art., and A. Surg. Eduardo C. Foey, are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kansas, vice Major Henry P. Kingsbury, 3d Cav., and A. Surg. W. M. Van Tuyl, relieved. Major Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M., (member of the board for the examination of captains only) is relieved from further duty on the board. (May 21, W. D.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail—Col. Francis L. Guenther, 4th Art.; Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, deputy surgeon general; Major James M. Lancaster, 4th Art.; Major E. Van Arsdale, Andrus, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Leigh A. Fuller, A. Surg.; Capt. Willoughby Walker, 3d Art., recorder. (May 22, W. D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Manila for examination of officers. Detail—Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall (colonel, 4th Inf.); Colonel Aaron S. Daggett, 14th Inf.; Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Major William P. Yose, 6th Art.; Major Abner H. Merrill, 3d Art.; Major Edward B. Mosely, surg.; Major William P. Kendall, surg.; Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Capt. James A. Irons, 20th Inf., recorder. (May 22, W. D.)

The following named officers will report before the Presidio Examining Board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. William Forse, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, 4th Art. (May 22, W. D.)

**EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.**

The following named enlisted men will proceed to Governor's Island and report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, June 1, 1900, for examination for promotion to second lieutenant: Elect-Sergt. Robert M. Elliott; Elect-Sergt. Charles L. Woodhouse; Elect-Sergt. Henry J. Yates; 1st Class Private Carl A. Grill, Co. C, Bat. Engineers; Corp. Joseph C. Kay, Co. D, Bat. of Engineers; Corp. Charles A. Turner, Co. D, Bat. of Engineers; 1st Class Private Edward Gottlieb, Co. D, Bat. of Engineers; Sergt. Michael Radvill, Bat. B, 1st Art.; Sergt. Denis McSweeney, Bat. H, 1st Art.; Q. M. Sergt. John B. Murphy, Bat. D, 4th Art.; Sergts. Frank B. Edwards, Bat. H, 4th Art.; Gustave A. Weiser, Bat. G, 4th Art.; John Cocks, Bat. O, 4th Art.; Edward Barclay Wharton, Bat. M, 5th Art.; George Ferris Brady, Bat. M, 5th Art.; Herman C. Ch. Zimmermann, band, 7th Art.; Robert Dickinson, Bat. B, 7th Art.; Axel Hansen, Bat. B, 7th Art.; Robert F. Jensen, Bat. B, 7th Art.; 1st Sergt. Alston B. Ames, Bat. C, 7th Art.; Corp. John Fawcett, Bat. C, 7th Art.; Corp. John I. Lester, Bat. I, 7th Art.; Private Irvine G. Gordon, Bat. I, 7th Art.; Corp. Fletcher G. Markland, Bat. D, 4th Art.; Private W. H. Patterson, Troop B, 3d Cav.; Q. M. Sergt. Frank Pratt, Co. K, 15th Inf.; Private Gad Morgan, Co. K, 15th Inf. (May 24, D. E.)

The following named soldiers having expressed a desire to take the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant, U. S. A., will report at St. Paul, Minn., on the 1st of June: 1st Sergt. Edward Calvert, Troop M, 1st Cav.; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Sergt. Joseph Schwar, Troop H, 1st Cav., and Acting Hospital Stewart Walter C. Jones, Fort Meade, S. D.; Corp. Bruno T. Scher, Co. M, 5th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; Acting Hospital Stewart Benjamin F. Nudd, Fort Harrison, Montana. (May 16, D. D.)

Major John M. E. Davis, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art., are detailed as member and recorder respectively of the Governors Island Examining Board, vice Major George A. Cornish and 1st Lieut. Charles F. Crain, 15th Inf., relieved. (May 22, W. D.)

The following officers will report before the Fort Monroe Examining Board for examination for promotion: Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Art.; Capt. William C. Stewart, 4th Art.; Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens, 5th Art. (captain, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps); 1st Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. John L. Hayden and John T. Martin, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. William E. Cole, 1st Art.; Jacob C. Johnson, 4th Art.; Albert G. Jenkins, 3d Art.; Robert E. Wyllie, 1st Art.; Laurence C. Brown, 3d Art.; William F. Stewart, Jr., 1st Art.; Hudson T. Patten, 1st Art.; Frederick W. Philster, 1st Art., and Robert H. C. Kelton, 1st Art. (May 22, W. D.)

The following named officers will report before the examining board to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination for promotion: Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th Art.; Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th Art.; Capt. William P. Van Ness, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Richmond F. Davis, 3d Art.; Wirt Robinson, 4th Art.; George F. Landers, 4th Art.; Oscar I. Straub, 5th Art.; Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art.; Edmund M. Blake, 4th Art.; and Wilmoet E. Ellis, 4th Art.; Second Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, 5th Art.; Henry L. Newbold, 7th Art.; Edward H. Marsh, 5th Art.; Malcolm Young, 3d Art.; Harry L. Steele, 7th Art.; James B. Mitchell, 4th Art.; Joseph B. Douglas, 5th Art.; Harrison Hall, 5th Art.; John R. Procter, Jr., 5th Art.; Peter C. Haines, Jr., 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. George W. Gatchell, 5th Art. (May 22, W. D.)

**ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.**

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Regular and Volunteer Army, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of May 13, page 899, were (Army continued on page 897.)



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1868.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900.

## THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

For purely political reasons the leaders of the Administration party in Congress decline to permit the Army Reorganization bill to come to a vote during this session of Congress. Although the advocates of the bill have done everything in their power to obtain the passage of this measure, the Speaker of the House has positively refused to assign a day for the consideration of any bill looking for an increase, no matter how small, of the Regular Army of the United States. The matter has, in fact, been finally disposed of for this session, and the Secretary's bill will not even be reported from the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Very reluctantly, but because truth compelled it, the Army and Navy Journal in an editorial of several weeks ago, predicted exclusively that Mr. Henderson would take this stand against the bill, and at that time gave the reasons which would be advanced for never allowing the bill to come to a vote. This prediction has been fulfilled in every particular. On May 21 and 22 the House Committee on Military Affairs continued its hearings on the bill, and on May 24 the committee adjourned until next Monday without having arrived at any conclusion as to a report. The pressure which has been brought to bear upon the members of the committee by those who were opposed to the measure has been exceedingly great, and a majority of the committee are not disposed to look with favor upon any bill which deals with the reorganization of the staff. The chairman himself, it is stated, is very much opposed to any such radical changes as proposed by the Secretary of War, and would have reported against staff detail as the bill provided. This, however, did not operate exclusively to defeat the measure, but is simply one of the reasons. It would not in itself have been sufficient to prevent it reaching a vote in case Mr. Henderson would have consented to a day for its consideration.

Although for many days the prospects of the bill have not been favorable, Mr. Root has never given up hope and has devoted himself to obtaining action by the committee. He was even willing to relinquish all idea of staff reorganization if the artillery section of the bill could be allowed to come to a vote. But the Speaker said "no," and of course his decision is final.

The direct reasons which operated to prevent the bill coming to a vote may be stated in a few words. As is well known, there is a very large German vote in this country which is opposed, nearly as a unit, to any increase in the Army. These Germans, for the most part, left their native country to escape military service and are unreasonably opposed to any increase in our Army. Principally on account of their vote and the vote of those Republicans who are always crying "militarism," has the bill been defeated. The President, it is said on good authority, favored the bill, but for political reasons did not wish it to be voted upon this session. As an example of the fear of the consequences of passing the bill may be stated the reasons given by a certain member of the House Military Committee, who, it is well known, favors the bill as it stands. This gentleman recently made a trip to his home, and upon returning to Washington stated he could not vote for the reorganization bill without seriously offending his constituents. The Speaker's opposition to the bill has been purely political also. Mr. Hull is himself strongly in favor of those sections dealing with the artillery increase, the cadet increase and the promotions of Generals Miles and Corbin. The fate of the bill has, however, been settled, and like many other measures which would operate for the benefit of the service, it has died an unnatural death.

That Mr. Root is an able Secretary of War in every sense of the word, Army officers are beginning to realize, and, although he has been forced to antagonize some of his immediate associates in the War Department, he is respected by all of his subordinates. Coming into the Department less than a year ago Mr. Root has accomplished wonders in the way of establishing the Regular service upon a better footing, and his hand can be readily recognized in all pertaining to good military government, in this country and in our foreign possessions.

The secret of the success of the present Secretary is due, we think, largely to the fact that he has put himself in close touch with the line and has not submitted to being controlled in his opinions by those in immediate contact with him. Within three weeks after Secretary Root took charge at the War Department he knew the wants of the line as well as of the staff, and since that time he has devoted himself with the greatest energy to securing benefits for both branches of the service. We do not believe that the ill success of his present attempt at reorganization will discourage him. He will undoubtedly continue his good work next session, when the aspect is different.

That so worthy a measure as the bill for the increase of the artillery should be defeated for purely political purposes is hard to believe, yet the chances are that it will be. The Secretary has worked hard and long for his bill, and has made every concession to obtain its passage. He is even willing, we understand, that those sections of the bill which provide for a detail staff, and

to which there has been so much opposition, should be stricken out in order to get the remainder of the measure through this Congress and thus get immediately the much needed artillery relief.

There are many inconsistencies connected with the opposition to the Army Reorganization bill which are extremely hard to explain. Officers holding high staff position who prior to their appointment to the staff strongly advocated a system of detail staff, have recently given strong testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs against the bill. The opposition to the bill comes from the staff and little if any from the line. We do not know of a single officer of the line who seriously opposes the bill and who would not be glad to see it passed by this Congress.

Here is a bill which is favored by probably five-sixths or more of the Army, which has the approval of the Commander in Chief, of the Secretary of War, all the general officers of the line and substantially all of the line, active and retired, and in support of which the most conclusive testimony has been gathered, and yet the House of Representatives will not even permit it to be considered with a view to its passage.

It is entirely proper that all whose experience enables them to form an intelligent opinion concerning the several features of the bill should be listened to, but are no voices to be heard except those that sound directly in the ears of Congressmen? Do our national legislators take so narrow a view of their high prerogative as to suffer their action to be limited to answering the demands or the suggestions of those who have personal relations to them? Are those whose exercise of the duties of their profession takes them far from the Capitol never to be heard? If they have not spoken directly they have spoken through those who unquestionably represent their opinions.

A gentleman who for eight years held the office of President of the United States once gave us his reasons for thinking that the President should be elected for six years. He said that during the first two years of his term he was occupied in getting used to the situation and establishing his relations with Congress. During the next two years, as a National election was pending, it was impossible to get Congress to consider any question on its merits. This seems to be the difficulty with the present situation. One party in Congress is occupied with the work of putting its opponents "in a hole;" while the other is avoiding digging a pit for itself by favoring any measure that is likely to be opposed by the ignorance of the average voter.

## THE ARMY POST EXCHANGE.

For years the Army and Navy Journal stood alone in defending the canteen and pointing out the advantages of that institution when properly administered. It gives us pleasure to note that general sentiment is turning to our view of the subject. For once the zeal of the temperance advocate admirable in so many other directions has overshot its mark. The fanatical petitions sent to our national legislators were bound to react upon their senders as soon as the result that would follow the acceptance of their views became apparent. This we have endeavored to make clear, and our success has been gratifying, if we may judge from the avalanche of testimony that has been called out in defense of the canteen.

Among the exhibits accompanying Gen. Corbin's letter to the Secretary of War on the canteen were two articles which first saw the light in the columns of the Army and Navy Journal. One was the excellent presentation of the advantages of the canteen by Chaplain Henry Swift, U. S. A., and the other was a communication from Mr. O. S. Meskel, of the Board of Education of the town of Highland Falls, New York, which is contiguous to West Point, regarding the effect of the canteen at the Military Academy on the adjoining village.

Besides reports on the post exchange by Gens. Miles, Merritt and Brooke, the opinion of 1,019 officers has been secured. Not the least effective of the figures presented by the adjutant-general dealt with the percentages of alcoholism before and after the introduction of the canteen. The percentage of cases of hospital treatment for alcoholism and its direct results which for the ten years preceding the introduction of the canteen averaged 64.28 per thousand, decreased during the ten years following its introduction to 44, 46, 44, 44, 41, 37, 34, 32, 31, 30. Delirium tremens has been reduced 31.3 per cent. and insanity due to intoxicants has fallen 31.7 per cent. Trials, convictions, etc., for drunkenness show the same healthy improvement, which, beginning with the commencement of the canteen era, would, to a fair-minded person, seem to be the natural consequence of the new system.

Replying to the sweeping allegations of some misguided reformers, the New York "Times" very pointedly remarks that the issue now is not between liquor and no liquor. If the abolition of the canteen would bring about the cessation of all drinking among soldiers, the "Times" does not hesitate to say it would unreservedly favor the extinguishment of the canteen. But no such question is now before the Army authorities, and every attempt of the straight-laced so to distort the issue is only destined to bring ruin to the saner aspects of their reform work.

To hear the reformers talk one would suppose that the whole earth outside of the Army posts is a liquorless Eden, and that the serpent of intoxication makes the canteen his headquarters from which he makes deadly sallies on the vast and sober population without. Once we can make our temperance friends understand—and we think we are nearing our goal every year—that they have located the serpent in the wrong place and that the

canteen is to be used as a sort of barricade against the slippery tempter, these furious assaults on what has proved a substantial benefit to the Army will gradually die out, and temperance zeal will be directed to that larger and more inviting field that lies outside our posts and that is often given up to the lowest phases of unrestricted liquor license.

A correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" furnishes good arguments for the canteen, although himself favoring total abstinence: "In nearly all of the regimental barracks in Manila," he says, "canteens are operated where nothing but the best of American beers are sold. This has proved to be an unalloyed benison to the soldier when off duty, for he is enabled to pass his leisure hours in the indulgence of a beverage that does him vastly less harm than the spirituous drinks that are to be obtained in the many saloons and low grogeries all over the city. On those who insist on having their alcoholic stimulant and to whom beer is an insufficient substitute the results are striking. The writer has seen Americans, after spending several hours in a cool resort, partaking of round after round of mixed drinks without perceptible harm, fall over with all of the symptoms of sunstroke as soon as they stepped into the street and were exposed to the glaring rays of the hot sun."

He goes on to detail the evil effects of the native drink called "beno." Then he says: "The effect of whiskey is, of course, much less harmful, but nevertheless it is harmful enough to warn those who have lived in a northern climate to let it alone in the tropics. If a beverage is needed, the new-comer, in my opinion, should patronize the army canteen, which the government has established for the protection of the health of the soldiers, and where only the most wholesome American beer can be purchased."

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal in Cebu gives this information concerning the defeat of the Sudlon rebels, the account of which will be found elsewhere in this issue: "Beyond all question, Sudlon, Jan. 8, 1900, is the most important engagement that has taken place on this island. The mountain, about twelve miles from the city of Cebu, where the headquarters of the sub-military district were located, is naturally a strong position and the insurgents had been industriously fortifying it for months. Twelve pieces of artillery were captured, as well as thirty odd small arms. Reliable information received since the official report was submitted, places the enemy's loss at 100 killed and wounded. A shrapnel from one of our guns alone killed and wounded twenty. The same information gives the enemy's strength as 2,000, but, as is usual in the Philippines, a great many—the majority—were armed with bolos and spears. How this engagement affected the Filipinos can best be understood from the following extract from an order issued by Maxilom, the insurgent leader on this island, under date of Jan. 27, a copy of the order being captured soon after its issue: 'It not being possible to construct any position, however fortified, that can resist the powerful arms in the possession of our enemies, and considering the very deficient war-like resources for defense possessed by us, it becomes necessary for us to adopt guerrilla tactics.' The statement that the mountain was carried by a battalion of the 19th Inf. should be corrected. The success was won by detachments from the following organizations, viz: the 19th and 23d U. S. Inf., the 44th Vol. Inf. and Battery G, 6th Art."

Our correspondent deplors the brevity of our account on Jan. 20 of the routing of the Sudlon rebels in the mountains of Cebu. It is true that we dismissed the description of the action with three lines, but this was because no more data were obtainable. The high cost of cablegrams compels brevity in all accounts wired from Manila. We are always ready to print the details of any noteworthy action in which our troops are engaged, and if officers in the field will always bear this in mind and keep us informed of the doings of their commands we shall not be laid open to such criticism as we have received from the Cebu Islands.

In anticipation of the passage of the bill for their relief, more than a thousand sailors and marines of the civil war have filed applications to the Navy Department to have removed the charges of desertion which now stand against their names. The bill has passed first one House and then the other, but only on May 16 succeeded in passing both in one session. It now goes to the President. At the close of the civil war sailors and marines numbering many thousands reported in Philadelphia to be mustered out. The receiving ships did not afford accommodations for more than a small fraction of them, and, after waiting many days for the mustering out officer, being told that they were not wanted, the men drifted off to their homes throughout the country and returned to civil life. Technically, every one of these men was a deserter, and the act is intended to remove that stigma from their names.

In our issue of May 19 we mentioned the fact that the British commission sent to India to inquire into the plague recommended the Haffkine system of inoculation. We now learn that the health department at Manila has introduced this serum for the cure of Bubonic plague. The serum is introduced into the system by means of a hypodermic injection in the same manner that morphine is injected into the system. This shows how up to date the authorities are in all matters pertaining to the public health. Great excitement has been created among the Chinese in San Francisco because of their compulsory inoculation with plague serum.



## BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK.

We observe that some of the daily papers are presenting, as though it were an original discovery, the statement that Gen. Sheridan's claim to the honors of the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, are disputed on behalf of Gen. H. G. Wright. The controversy is as old as the battle. We settled it for ourselves thirty-six years ago immediately after the battle when we said, in the Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 29, 1864:

"It is related of Desaix, that, when the bloody morning of Marengo had been already gained by the Austrians, taking out his watch, he said: 'It is a battle lost; but it is not too late to win another.' The brilliant advance of his division followed, with the magnificent charge of Kellerman's cavalry, and victory wrested from defeat crowned the banners of the First Consul. Doubtless the familiar utterance of Desaix recurred to many readers, when the tidings came of Sheridan's brilliant victory at Cedar Creek. The circumstances, now so well known, of Sheridan's felicitous arrival on the field, his prompt dispositions to check and turn the tide of battle, and his final success in snatching victory out of adverse fortune, attest the mighty power of personal influence in the head of an army. It is always more interesting to trace the causes and consequences of great historical events to a few prominent actors therein, rather than to mechanical or accidental surroundings, or even to the combined efforts of vast numbers of men. Sheridan's individual influence upon the fate of the day at Cedar Creek becomes one of its chief attractions, and will so pass into history. The glory of saving Marengo is claimed not only by the admirers of Desaix, but by those also of Kellerman and Lannes. Messena, by his defense of Genoa, competes for the same palm, and no little authority exists to show that even Marmont, although then under a cloud, was, by the skilful handling of his artillery, the true hero of Marengo. And, after all, Napoleon himself was the man to whom the glory belongs. In Sheridan's battle, the real credit of the performance, so far as officers, and not the men in the ranks, can claim it, is chiefly concentrated on himself, and his subordinates will hardly seek to seize it, to divide amongst themselves."

The following letter we have just received is of interest in this connection:

"With reference to the statement of Gen. Manning regarding Gen. Phil. Sheridan's famous ride at Winchester, Va., who, by his personal magnetism, turned the fortune of the day of the Union troops, the following statement, while it may not bear directly on the fact at issue, nevertheless will indirectly, perhaps, throw some light upon the action of the authorities of the War Department, which will illuminate their act of bestowing a major-general's commission upon Gen. Sheridan, in that they knew exactly for what they were rewarding."

"At this period the writer hereof was chief of—what was then termed—the secret printing bureau of the War Department, and through whose hands all matters of that peculiar nature passed to be put into type and printed. Adjutant-Gen. Townsend sent for the writer to come to his office; then with him went up into Secretary Stanton's office, where was President Lincoln, pacing up and down the floor in a somewhat nervous manner, but there were evident gratification and pleasure beaming from his deep-set eyes. There were present Secretary of War Stanton, Assistant Secretary of War Charles A. Dana, Assistant Adjutant-Gen. Robert Williams, Vincent, Breck and others. Secretary Stanton handed to Gen. Townsend a paper; the President came to a halt, and looked intently at him, but with a smile upon his face. Indeed a benevolent smile was seldom absent. Calling to the writer hereof, by name, Gen. Townsend said: 'You will cause this to be set up in type at once—do it yourself; let no one see even an impression of it. After you print, destroy all marks of it. Print only one copy; then immediately break up the "form."' (Gen. Townsend was something of a printer himself.)

"I took the paper from his hands and examined it. It was the 'copy' for a major-general's commission for Gen. Phil. Sheridan; the only blanks being in it were for the signatures of the President and Secretary Stanton. No less than two hours the specially prepared commission which made Phil. Sheridan a major-general was in the Secretary's hands, with printed dates. The commission was printed on a good quality of heavy flat paper, there being no time to procure 'sheepskin' or parchment paper. It is fair to presume that not a similar commission was ever, before or since, made out for a major-general."

G."

## ACTUAL SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Adjutant-Gen. Corbin has received a letter from Gen. Theo. Schwan, U. S. V., in which he gives the result of observation of the situation in the Philippines, not only from headquarters, but from close personal observation in four provinces which have been consistently hostile to Spanish and American rule. In this letter, dated "U. S. Army Transport Thomas, at sea, May 12, 1900," Gen. Schwan says:

Brigandage prevailed to a greater or less extent in the P. I. from time immemorial. In Spanish times no sustained or bona fide efforts were made for its suppression. During that period of the Tagalog rebellion (1896-'98), when, owing to the voluntary withdrawal of Aguinaldo and other leaders to Hong Kong, hostilities were generally suspended, the remnants of the insurgents or those whom the leaders could not control joined the "ever-present" robber bands, who in consequence were enabled to carry on a guerrilla warfare against minor bodies of

Spanish troops, in addition to plying their vocation of plundering peaceable inhabitants.

The robber system, pure and simple, was kept up while organized insurrection against the United States was carried on; though at first it received no countenance from the insurgent leaders, who even made occasional attempts to break it up. With the disruption of the insurgent government and the dispersion of the insurgent armies, robber bands have been all over the islands extensively re-enforced by insurgent officers and soldiers who, on returning to their homes, were disinclined to resume honest work and still clung to the idea of a Filipino republic.

Excluding the savage mountain tribes, and those directly connected with the bands above mentioned (a comparatively small but constantly varying quantity), the Filipinos may be roughly divided into two classes, viz: the intelligent educated (also, as a rule, the property-owning) class, who form a small minority, and the uneducated, laboring or peasant class, constituting the great mass of the people. Most men of both classes honestly desire the restoration of peace and order under American or any other kind of rule, being thoroughly weary of war. Those of the former class for the most part prefer American rule, believing that though mild it will be firm and above all just, and because they have no faith in the fitness of the Filipinos as a people to govern themselves. They are, however, afraid to cast in their lot unreservedly with the Americans, fearful that the anticipated withdrawal of American troops may expose them to severe treatment at the hands of the insurgent leaders, who, with even a small following, seem to be able to terrorize the people, and in the past have shown a vindictiveness and cruelty almost beyond parallel. Hence, while yielding a passive obedience to, or at least refraining from positively hostile acts against the military (American) occupants, some of them keep up relations with and contribute to the needs of the guerrilla bands in their neighborhood, promiscuously made up of robbers and ex-insurgents. Many men of the lower class, while preferring a quiet humdrum life to the hardships and dangers of highwaymen and bushwhackers, are yet amenable to the persuasion or threats of the brigand chiefs, and join or quit the brigand service according to circumstances.

Those who actively or openly seek to maintain brigandage as a nucleus or rallying point for a future rebellion are the military and political leaders of the late organized insurrection, of whom all but a few are utterly unscrupulous and actuated by purely selfish motives. These men realize that should the insurgent movement die out entirely, and American rule be firmly established, they will forfeit forever positions of influence and prominence and will be relegated to their former obscurity and penury in private station. In the main they rest their hope for a revival of the insurrection and the reconcentration of insurgent forces upon (1) the supposed necessity American troops will be under of abandoning many of their present positions owing to the impossibility of supplying the latter during the wet season; and (2) upon the success of the Democratic or anti-expansion party in the coming presidential campaign in the United States. Their ability to hold the guerrilla bands together, and to retain moral control over a considerable proportion of the common people, is due largely to the astounding ignorance and credulity of the latter.

My conviction that the insurrection cannot recover from the collapse it has suffered is founded on the following consideration:

The principal islands are now as never before held with an iron grip by the military. As has been already pointed out, in Luzon, whence any rebellion must always derive its life-blood, all interior as well as coast towns of importance, are occupied by United States troops, whose scouting parties penetrate into the most secluded recesses within their jurisdictions, which latter are clearly defined. These garrisons are generally commanded by comparatively young and remarkably energetic and zealous majors, holding lesser rank in the regulars, who are leaving nothing undone to perform with thoroughness the specified task set them. That task includes the suppression of the guerrilla bands, the discovery and seizure of Mauser and Remington rifles (of which some 20,000 are supposed to be still in caches or in the hands of guerrillas), the opening of schools, and the establishment of municipal governments on lines which, while safeguarding individual property rights and American sovereignty, place the management of local affairs under the control of the townspeople, who will thus enjoy a degree of independence never dreamed of hitherto. The operations of the troops and the pacification of the towns and of the barrios embraced in their jurisdictions will go on regardless of the wet season, in anticipation of which supplies to last while it prevails have been accumulated at the various posts, the roads connecting, which, with their respective bases have, moreover, been placed in such a state of repair that heavy rains will not prevent their use. The most serious obstacle in the way of pacification lies in the lack of faith the soldiers have in the inhabitants and the inhabitants in the soldiers. This distrust is certain to pass away when each class becomes acquainted with the customs, the aims and the standards of the other.

When a state of mutual understanding and confidence shall be established the days of the guerrillas will be numbered. Commanding officers will vie with each other in bringing about peace, good order, contentment and prosperity in the communities confided to their charge. Should the hostile bands of contiguous townships concentrate, so will the troops of those townships concentrate under their regimental or district commanders; battalions of a regiment being as a rule so grouped as to be under the control of its colonel.

At the present time troops are kept constantly at work scouring the country for guerrillas. Simultaneously, in fact, in connection with these excursions, the country is being mapped by officers designated for the purpose, who are also required to take note of and report on its resources, products, and needs in the way of public improvements.

In minor matters there will, of course, be set-backs, friction and disappointments. These are unavoidable, but they will hardly be of a character to seriously impede the accomplishment of the object aimed at, the pacification of the country under American sovereignty. Much discretion must be allowed our colonels and majors or local commanders; their instructions are and should continue to be full and explicit, but they ought to be rarely interfered with in the choice of means for giving them effect.

On the whole, I have reached the conclusion that if left to themselves the Filipinos would soon demonstrate their utter unfitness for self-government; and that their interests, as well as the interests of the people with whom they come in contact and with whom they must necessarily maintain relations, will be best subserved by the exercise of the powers of government over them by the United States for an indefinite period. This is the opinion of the chief justice of the P. I. (Arelana), a Filipino by birth and a man of profound learning and universally conceded integrity, who perhaps more deeply

than any one living has studied the character and is competent to pass judgment on the condition and the needs of his countrymen.

## WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The New York "World," of May 16, under the heading, "Filipinos Defeat Our Men in Battle, Winning on Every Side," publishes as misleading an article as we have yet seen in a metropolitan paper since the rebellion broke out in the Philippines. Such rubbish as this opens the article: "The Filipinos are winning. They are beating us where we have possession." Then follows what purports to be a record of our "defeats," the worst of which was the fight between a large body of rebels and a small escort of a pack train. These are the "victories" which the Filipinos are winning. The "awful" list of our losses is made up of isolated cases of scouts here and there being picked off or captured or a few casualties growing out of an ambush. All such statements as these are fully answered in the admirable letter from Gen. Schwan, describing the military situation in Luzon.

Is the "World" aware that in eight years following the civil war over four thousand men were killed and wounded in the single State of Louisiana for the mere holding of obnoxious political opinions? These Louisiana casualties outnumber our losses in the Philippines three to one, yet we heard of no national outcry against declaring peace, and no one rose to abuse Grant for having given us a bogus security by his capture of Lee's army. No reasonable man in a country even as well policed as ours expects utterly to abolish murder and theft. In the far west stage and train robbery has long enjoyed almost the distinction of a profession; for years the James and Younger brothers reveling in as widespread a notoriety and creating as great alarm among respectable citizens as any uniformed brigand in Aguinaldo's scattered ranks.

The 63,000 American soldiers in Luzon are now disposed in an admirable and satisfactory manner. They are distributed among 250 stations, about 210 of which are in Luzon alone. They are within striking distance of any point where the Filipinos may congregate, and whether it be the rainy season or the dry season, it will henceforth be impossible for Aguinaldo to assemble even a pretence of an army. The announcement in Gen. MacArthur's official despatch that the remnants of the Filipino army are surrendering as organizations, shows how effective has been and is the arduous unflinching efforts of our soldiers who have demonstrated, to the surprise of the nimble native and the indolent Spaniard that they can go wherever the native troops can go.

In case, as now seems probable, the Naval Appropriation bill as passed by the Senate should be agreed to by the Conference Committee of the House, over one hundred vacancies will be created for as many Congressional districts at the Naval Academy. There may be authority for the appointment of all of these in time to take the examinations next summer, but, on account of the lack of proper accommodations at Annapolis, an attempt will be made to have another arrangement made whereby fifty will be appointed now and fifty additional at the end of the next term. Under the provision of the Senate amendment relative to the appointment of cadets for the Naval Academy, the six years' course is retained, but vacancies in every Congressional district will occur at the end of every four years instead of at the end of six. The cadets will be obliged to take their two years' sea voyage after leaving the Academy, but so far as appointments are concerned vacancies will occur as soon as they leave the Academy for the cruise. It is stated in the Navy Department that this new plan will adequately provide for the necessary number of officers who are needed for duty on the new ships, and the ships under construction, and the only trouble is how they will be cared for at Annapolis without further additional building for accommodations being provided. The new Navy Register shows that there are 110 cadets whose congressional districts would be entitled to representation at Annapolis under the new law. For every district there is either at present a cadet at sea or about to graduate in June. Fifty candidates are now taking the entrance examinations, but it is probable that in case the usual number of failures follow an equal number of candidates will appear for the examinations in September. Added to these one hundred more that the new bill would provide for, the chances are that the next fourth class would consist of more than one hundred members, which, as is well known, is far more than can be well provided for. This will, of course, necessitate some such division of appointment as is suggested.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bill of Representative Bowersock providing for the abolition of the Army canteen, notwithstanding the unfavorable report made by the authorities of the War Department on the measure. Since the time when this bill was introduced the committee has, individually and collectively, received hundreds of letters from various parts of the country advocating its favorable report and passage. These letters made much of the fact that Congress last session passed a bill, the intent of which was to end the canteen and post exchange. This bill was put aside by a ruling of the Attorney General of the United States, on a technical point of law. For this reason, more than for any other, the Military Committee has reported favorably on the present bill. In the Army and Navy Journal of May 19 we published many extracts from the report made on the bill by the Adjutant General of the Army and also referred to other reports made by various officers of the Army on this question. The consensus of opinion among Army officers is that the Army canteen is a necessity and always operates to the advantage of the service. Taking these facts into consideration, which the committee does not seem to have done, we are hopeful the bill will not be passed by this Congress or, in fact, by any other, for we are assured that in such an event drunkenness will be increased and discipline will be injured.

Reports have been received at the War Department from General Wood showing the various religious denominations of the troops serving in Cuba. A member of Congress has recently been urging that a larger proportion of the chaplains of the Regular service be Catholic priests, which accounts for the reports. No action will be taken by the department.



## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.  
 Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.  
 NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.  
 NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.  
 DETROIT, Placed out of commission at Portsmouth, N. H., May 25.  
 INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickinson. At Navy Yard, League Island, in reserve. Address there.  
 MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At Colon, May 18.  
 MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At League Island, Pa. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
 SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Cartagena. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.  
 TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
 YIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. Arrived at Nuevitas Cuba, May 22.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.  
 CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived Rio May 11. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
 MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrill. Same as Chicago.  
 WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Same as Chicago.

## PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.  
 IOWA, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Bremerton, Washington. Address mail to Bremerton, Washington. Capt. Philip H. Cooper to command June 9.  
 ABAREDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Tutuila April 19. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.  
 PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. William W. Mead. Arrived at San Francisco May 18. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.  
 Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.  
 BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Arrived Hong Kong May 4. To be docked. Address mail to Manila.  
 BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. Sailed from Hong Kong for Singapore May 22. Is on her return to the United States, pursuing following itinerary: Arrive Singapore, June 2; Colombo June 12; Aden June 25; Port Said July 4; Gravesend Aug. 1, New York Oct. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
 BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. Sailed from Yokohama May 19 for Manila. Address there.  
 BRUTUS, at Guam.  
 CALLAG, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.  
 CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Verry. At Shanghai, China, under repairs, which will be completed about July 1. Comdr. Charles G. Bowman will assume command about June 1. Address mail to Shanghai, China, care U. S. Consul.  
 CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Manila.  
 CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. Sailed from Yokohama May 19 for Manila. Address there.  
 CULGOA, Lieut.-Comdr. Martin E. Hall. Arrived Brisbane, April 2. Will return to Manila.  
 DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.  
 GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. Left Brisbane for Manila May 11. Address Manila.  
 HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.  
 IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. At Manila.  
 ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. Left Hong Kong for Manila May 15. Address Manila, P. I.  
 ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.  
 MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.  
 MANILA, Lieut. Albert L. Norton. Arrived at Brisbane April 7. Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens ordered to command.  
 MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Manila.  
 MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. Fred. M. Wise ordered to command.  
 MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.  
 NANSHAN, at Manila.  
 NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.  
 NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Nagasaki May 23. Will return to Manila.  
 NEW ORLEANS, Capt. George E. Ide. Arrived at Manila May 22. Address Manila, P. I.  
 OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, May 22. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.  
 PETREL, Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell. At Manila.  
 PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address Manila.  
 SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Sailed from Colombo May 22 for Port Said, returning to United States. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
 YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Shanghai. Comdr. E. D. Taussig ordered to command. Will be docked at Foo Chow.  
 YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. At Yokohama. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), at Manila.

## TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Manila. Address there.  
 GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. Will proceed to Newport June 11.  
 PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Newport, R. I. Address Newport, R. I.  
 TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Arrived at Seattle, May 22. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Tompkinsville, N. Y., May 20. Will go to Navy Yard. Address there.  
 BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Sailed from the Azores for Gibraltar May 22. Is due at Gibraltar May 25, leave May 29; arrive Lisbon May 29, leave June 2; arrive Copenhagen July 4, leave July 11; arrive Stockholm July 13, leave July 19; arrive Kiel July 21, leave July 28; arrive Havre or Rouen Aug. 3, leave Aug. 13; Hampton Roads, Sept. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.  
 ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. Arrived at Newport, R. I., from Norfolk May 22. Will leave on European cruise in accordance with following itinerary: Leave May 30; arrive Queenstown June 25, leave June 29; arrive Christiania July 8, leave July 15; arrive Kronstadt July 23, leave July 28; arrive Stockholm July 31, leave Aug. 7; arrive Copenhagen Aug. 11, leave Aug. 16; arrive Amsterdam Aug. 21, leave Aug. 28; arrive Gravesend Aug. 30, leave Sept. 11; arrive Havre Sept. 13, leave

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25; arrive Madeira Oct. 6, leave Oct. 11; arrive San Juan Nov. 5, leave Nov. 11; arrive Guantanamo Bay Nov. 16, leave Nov. 22; arrive Havana Nov. 23, leave Dec. 1; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 1.  
 LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Sailed from Portsmouth for Tompkinsville, N. Y., May 25. Will leave on European cruise. Following is the itinerary: Leave Boston May 25 or later (possibly touching at Queenstown); arrive Southampton July 1, leave July 1; arrive Leith July 13, leave July 18; arrive Christiania July 22, leave July 28; arrive Copenhagen July 28, leave Aug. 2; arrive Stockholm Aug. 4, leave Aug. 11 (may touch at Copenhagen); arrive Antwerp Aug. 19, leave Aug. 24; arrive Gravesend Aug. 29, leave Sept. 5; arrive Havre Sept. 7, leave Sept. 21; arrive Lisbon Sept. 30, leave Oct. 4; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 7, leave Oct. 14; arrive Madeira Oct. 19, leave Oct. 23; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 1.  
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.  
 PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Address No. 259 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.  
 ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. Sailed from New York City on cruise April 30. Will touch at Southampton, Gibraltar and Madeira. The St. Mary's will call at Glen Cove a few days, and then go to New London. Boys will be taken aboard at both places. The ship will put to sea from New London straight for Southampton. She will sail through the Mediterranean before returning in September. About one hundred boys will be taken to the Paris Exposition.  
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. At her anchorage at Philadelphia. Will sail on her European cruise early in June. Address care Philadelphia.

## CADET PRACTICE SHIPS.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md. The following is the itinerary of the cruise of the Chesapeake: Leave Annapolis June 11; leave the Capes June 18; arrive New London July 2, leave July 6; arrive New Bedford July 13, leave July 16; arrive Gardiner's Bay July 18, leave July 20; arrive Portland Aug. 11, leave Aug. 14; arrive Newport Aug. 21, leave Aug. 23; arrive Annapolis Aug. 14.  
 NEWPORT, Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md. The following is the itinerary of the cruise of the Newport: Leave Annapolis June 11; arrive Newport June 12, leave June 14; arrive Lynnhaven Bay June 25, leave June 29; arrive Newport, R. I., July 1, leave July 6; arrive Boston, Mass., July 7, leave July 12; arrive Vineyard Sound and neighboring waters July 13, leave July 17; arrive Gardiner's Bay July 18, leave July 22, arrive Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds July 24, leave July 27; arrive Boston July 28, leave Aug. 2; arrive Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay, Aug. 3, leave Aug. 7; arrive Newport, R. I., Aug. 8, leave Aug. 11; arrive Philadelphia Aug. 13, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.  
 DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Arrived Manila May 15. Address mail to Post Office, New York.  
 DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived at Washington, D. C., May 20. Address mail to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.  
 EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Nuevitas. Address Nuevitas, Cuba.  
 HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left Barbadoes May 18 for Fort Monroe, Va. Address mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
 IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 MARCELLUS, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Winder. At Chicago, Ill. Address there.  
 POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Address care Navy Dept.  
 PRAIRIE, Lieut. William Swift. Off Brunswick, Ga., May 25. Address Brunswick, Ga.  
 RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Arrived San Diego May 4. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 SOLACE, Comdr. Herbert Winslow. Left Honolulu May 14 for Guam. Address Manila, P. I.  
 SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.  
 WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Left Yokohama May 22. Unalaska. Address Unalaska, Alaska, care of Postmaster.  
 YANKTON, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. Left Gibara April 17 for Nipe. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

## UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Elswick, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
 CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Port Royal. Address Port Royal, S. C. Will return to San Juan.  
 KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. At Fort Monroe, Va., May 25. Address Fort Monroe, Va.  
 KENCKY, Capt. Colby J. Chester. Newport News.  
 UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Benn. At San Juan, P. R.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.  
 RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
 VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.  
 WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Was at Yokohama, Japan, March 16, refitting before proceeding to Bering Sea via Kamschatka. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., in November next. Address mail to San Francisco.  
 FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 18.—Comdr. E. S. Prize, to War College, June 1, for course of instruction and resume duties at League Island yard on completion of course.  
 Comdr. A. B. Speyers, to War College, June 1, for course of instruction and resume duties at New York yard on completion of course.  
 Lieut. G. G. Mitchell, to Torpedo Station, June 1, for course of instruction, and resume duties at Boston on completion of course.  
 Lieut. W. V. Brombaugh, to Torpedo Station, June 1, for course of instruction, and resume duties at New York on completion of course.  
 Lieut. W. S. Montgomery, to Torpedo Station, June 1, for course of instruction, and resume duties on Vermont on completion of course.  
 A. Btsn. J. Laven, appointed acting boatswain. (Constellation).  
 P. A. Surg. W. C. Braisted, detached Detroit when out of commission and to duty with Mayflower for duty on board her when placed in commission.  
 Lieut. R. D. Hasbrouck, detached Detroit when out of commission and to Torpedo Station for course of instruction, June 1.  
 MAY 19.—Capt. J. G. Green, order May 16 to War College for course of instruction revoked. To duty in charge of Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia, June 21.  
 Naval Cadet Jno. Halligan, Jr., detached New York on arrival at Newport, and to Torpedo Station for instruction; also duty on U. S. T. B. Dupont.  
 Naval Cadet F. L. Sheffield, detached New York on arrival at Newport, and to Torpedo Station for instruction; also duty on U. S. T. B. Dupont.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

Naval Cadet F. L. Pinney detached New York on arrival at Newport and to Torpedo Station for instruction; also duty on U. S. T. B. Dupont.  
 Naval Cadet U. B. Macy, detached New York on arrival at Newport, and to Torpedo Station for instruction; also duty on U. S. T. B. Dupont.  
 Naval Cadet Z. E. Briggs, detached Texas on arrival at Newport, and to Torpedo Station for instruction; also duty on U. S. T. B. Morris.  
 Naval Cadet T. L. Johnson, detached New York on arrival at Newport and to Torpedo Station for instruction; also duty on U. S. T. B. Morris.  
 Naval Cadet W. B. Wells, detached New York on arrival at Newport, and to Torpedo Station for instruction; also duty on U. S. T. B. Morris.  
 Naval Cadet L. Shano, detached New York on arrival at Newport, and to Torpedo Station for instruction; also duty on U. S. T. B. Porter.  
 Naval Cadet W. G. Roper, detached New York on arrival at Newport and to Torpedo Station for instruction; also duty on U. S. T. B. Porter.  
 Naval Cadet W. G. Briggs, detached New York on arrival at Newport and to Torpedo Station for instruction; also duty on U. S. T. B. Porter.  
 Lieut. J. R. Edie, to Torpedo Station, Newport, for course of instruction. Resume duties at Washington on completion of course.  
 P. A. Paym. E. W. Bonnaffon, to duty on Newport, June 1.  
 Paym. C. M. Ray, detached Naval Academy, and to duty on Chesapeake same day.  
 P. Insp. J. P. Loomis, additional duty at Naval Academy, June 1, as relief of Paym. C. M. Ray.  
 Lieut. H. A. Busham, detached Richmond, May 31, and to Torpedo Station for instruction June 1.  
 Naval Cadet G. L. Smith, detached New York on arrival at Newport and to Torpedo Station for instruction; also duty on U. S. T. B. Morris.  
 Naval Cadet W. C. Watts, detached New York on arrival at Newport and to duty on U. S. T. B. Porter.  
 Lieut. C. M. Fahs, detached Essex and permitted to remain abroad two months before proceeding home.  
 MAY 20.—Sunday.  
 MAY 21.—Lieut.-Comdr. R. H. Galt, to Monongahela as executive officer, as relief of Lieut.-Comdr. H. Osterhaus.  
 Lieut.-Comdr. H. Osterhaus, upon reporting of relief, detached Monongahela; to Kentucky on 29th inst. as executive officer, as relief of Lieut.-Comdr. K. Rohrer.  
 Lieut.-Comdr. K. Rohrer, upon reporting of relief, detached Kentucky; to home, wait orders.  
 Ensign R. W. Henderson, detached Alliance; to Essex as watch and division officer.  
 Lieut.-Comdr. J. A. Norris, to Naval Academy, June 15.  
 Lieut. E. L. Bennett, to Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., for course of instruction. Return to Boston; resume present duties on completion of course.  
 Med. Dir. Thomas C. Walton, detached, May 29, from duty at Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn, and other duty; to home and wait orders; on May 31 transferred to the retired list.  
 P. A. Surg. Wm. C. Braisted, Department order to Mayflower revoked. When Detroit placed out of commission, detached; to home and hold self in readiness for sea orders.  
 P. A. Surg. Geo. T. Smith, June 14, detached Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction, Brooklyn; to Mayflower, June 15.  
 Pharm. S. W. Douglass detached Wabash; to Naval Station, Key West, Fla., for such duty as assigned, as relief of Pharmacist Hurd.  
 Pharm. L. N. Hurd, upon reporting relief, detached Naval Station, Key West, Fla.; to Wabash.  
 Lieut.-Col. B. H. Russell, M. C., commissioned as Lieutenant-colonel from January 31, 1900.  
 Lieut.-Col. A. C. Kelton, M. C., commissioned Lieutenant-colonel from January 11, 1900.  
 A. Gunner W. D. Greetham, May 30, detached Franklin; to Monongahela, on June 1.  
 Ensign F. R. Holman, detached Texas; to Potomac.  
 Lieut. F. W. Kellogg, to Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., for course of instruction. Return to Washington, D. C., on completion of course.  
 MAY 22.—Lieut.-Comdr. J. A. Norris, to War College, Newport, R. I., for course of instruction, June 1.  
 Lieut. R. Davis, to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.  
 Lieut.-Comdr. F. E. Beatty, to Navy Yard, Washington.  
 Lieut. E. T. Pollock, detached Alliance; to Dolphin.  
 Ensign F. R. Holman, detached Texas; to Potomac.  
 MAY 23.—Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Galt, order to Monongahela as executive officer revoked.  
 Asst. Surg. E. Davis, detached Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, May 29; to temporary duty Pensacola, then to Asiatic Station via Gaelic.  
 Asst. Surg. J. T. Kennedy, detached Independence, June 4; to Asiatic Station via Gaelic.  
 P. Asst. Surg. G. D. Costigan, detached Boston yard May 29; to temporary duty Pensacola, then to Asiatic Station via Gaelic.  
 Asst. Paym. F. K. Perkins, to Independence May 21.  
 P. Asst. Paym. H. L. Robins, order to Independence revoked; to duty as assistant to general storekeeper, Mare Island yard, June 1.  
 Lieut. M. H. Signor, order to War College, June 1, modified; report Torpedo Station for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.  
 Lieut. Comdr. H. Osterhaus, order modified; report immediately Kentucky as executive, instead of 29th instant.  
 Paym. Clerk G. B. Ryan, appointed on nomination P. Asst. Paym. Bonnaffon, paymaster's clerk on board Newport.  
 Changes, Asiatic Station, per cable, May 21.—Ensign D. W. Wurtzbaugh, detached Oregon; to Newark; Asst. Surg. T. M. Lippett, detached Oregon; to Newark; Lieut. W. P. Ellicott, detached New Orleans; to home; Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Roper, detached Dixie; to Newark; Lieut. H. C. Kuenzli, detached Nashville; to Dixie; Lieut. C. H. Mathews, detached Monterey; to Bennington.  
 MAY 24.—Lieut. E. H. Tillman, detached Alliance to Monongahela.  
 Chap. W. E. Edmondson, to Lancaster June 2.  
 Lieut. H. H. Caldwell, to Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., June 18, for instruction, afterwards to resume duties at Washington.  
 Pay Inspector H. T. B. Harris, to Asiatic Station, as fleet paymaster, via Doric.  
 A. Btan. P. Hennig, detached Vermont, to Amphitrite.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 18.—Major Lincoln Karmany, to take charge recruiting office at Baltimore, relieving Lieut. Col. F. H. Harrington.  
 MAY 19.—Major C. H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector to Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.  
 MAY 22.—Major C. L. McCawley, A. Q. M., to New York City.  
 MAY 23.—Major C. H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector, to inspect marines at Naval Academy.  
 Captain J. A. Lejeune, to report brigadier general, commandant, on June 1.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 17.—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, granted an extension of leave for ten days.  
 3d Lieut. O. G. Haines, from the McLane to the Onondaga.  
 2d Lieut. P. C. Prince, from the Forward to the Fessenden.  
 MAY 18.—Surg. W. E. Handy, granted nine days' leave.  
 MAY 21.—1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart, commissioned captain.  
 MAY 23.—2d Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, detached from the Onondaga and detailed to the Naval War College for instruction.  
 3d Lieut. F. J. Haake, 3d Lieut. J. F. Hottel, 1st Lieut. J. P. Wild, Chief Engr. J. A. Severns, 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan and 3d Lieut. P. C. Prince registered at the department during the past week.  
 The nomination of 1st Lieut. William C. De Hart, of New Jersey, to be a captain in the Revenue Cutter Service was confirmed by the Senate May 17.



## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Nagasaki, Japan, has become one of the business ports in the east as the result of the headquarters of the Russian fleet having been established there. It has become a great coaling center, and the proximity of the well-known Takashima mines in Nagasaki renders it the best coaling port in the world. The health of the port has been so excellent of late years that several of the naval powers have established sanitariums where invalided men and officers can recuperate and regain health.

The proposition of Congress to transfer the present dry dock and station at Port Royal to Charleston, S. C., meets with that hearty approval of naval officers and others who have given the subject any considerable thought.

The decision of the Navy Department to retain the Concord and Bennington on the Asiatic Station gives much satisfaction to every one who has watched the progress of affairs in the Orient, and it is not believed that either of those efficient craft will be sent to the United States for some time to come.

Civil Engineer Frank T. Chambers, U. S. N., while ostensibly on duty at the Navy Department, is as a matter of fact superintending the preparation of material under the cognizance of his bureau for the coal dock and other buildings for the new coaling station at Pago-Pago, Tutuila, Samoa. It is believed that a warrant officer will be placed in charge of the station when it is completed, and with a clerk familiar with the natives it is assumed by the department that no difficulty will be experienced in carrying on the necessary work accurately and satisfactorily.

The efforts of several of the present members of the Senate to disturb the growth of the Marine Corps have failed of their object, and it is hoped by the well wishers of that valuable body of our defenders that further attempts at cramping its usefulness will find no favor with the law makers in Congress.

Comdr. John A. Rogers, U. S. N., is in charge of the Sixth Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C. The address of the office is Brown's Wharf. These lighthouse districts maintained by the U. S. Treasury Department are looked upon by foreign governments as the most valuable adjuncts of our system, and many attempts have been made to inaugurate a similar method for several of the maritime nations, with but moderate success, however.

We learn that with the introduction of metal bulkheads and partitions in our newer ships a marked increase in rheumatic complaints is noticeable, and it is believed that the final result of the abolition of wood in the quarters of men and officers will prove so disastrous that an effort is not unlikely toward the restoration of the wooden bulkheads and doors which have proved so efficient in the past.

The launch of the torpedo boat Thornton at Richmond, on May 15, was an event of more than ordinary importance for the city, and the weather and surrounding circumstances made an occasion long to be remembered. Following the launch, the christening party, Miss Mary Thornton Davis, with her father, Judge Davis, of Worcester, Mass., and her mother, accompanied by the officers of the W. R. Trigg Company, adjourned to the Jefferson for a lunch. Among the invited guests were Commander Webster, the government inspector of engineering and ordnance, with Miss Webster, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Field, with Mr. and Miss Atkinson, of Richmond. Among the officials from Washington to witness the successful launch was Lieut. R. S. Griffin. Lieutenant Griffin expressed much pleasure at the completeness of the arrangements for the launch, and especially at the promptness with which the ceremony was completed, the launch having taken place at the exact minute, 1. p. m., set in the official program.

The Navy Department has about completed plans for laying up in ordinary the Monterey and possibly the Monadnock also. Both of these vessels are on the Asiatic Station, and it is deemed the best policy to retain them on the station, ready for any emergency, but not fully in commission. It is planned to erect comfortable quarters on deck and house the few men and officers on board as comfortably as practicable.

The widely copied paragraph to the effect that there are no less than six ships on the Asiatic Station either under repairs or more or less disabled for lack of technical attention, is somewhat misleading, and is certainly disingenuous, for while it may be, and probably is true, that six vessels of the squadron are in need of repairs, it is not at all unusual for such to be the case in a squadron comprising some thirty or more ships of all classes. It will probably be found that under former circumstances the percentage of vessels in need of repairs after a tour of such difficult and trying duty as has fallen to the lot of the Asiatic squadron was generally about the same as under existing conditions, of all which points to the growing necessity for improved facilities on that station for the repair and overhauling of the fleet under governmental inspection. One other point manifests itself in this same connection: The necessity for sheathed ships for service on the Asiatic station or on any station, either partly or wholly, within the tropics, the experience of Captain Forsyth being in no wise exceptional.

Speaking of sheathed ships, the "United Service Gazette," London, says: "It may have some bearing upon this discussion to mention that the Inconstant, with the Volage, a corvette of similar design, that is to say, built of iron and cased with wood, and the Immortalite, one of the fastest wooden frigates of the old school, hold what is believed to be the record for fast squadron sailing. In the month of September, 1872, these three copper-bottomed vessels sailed in company with hoisted screws from the Eddystone Lighthouse to St. Catherine's, a distance of about 120 miles, between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., receiving no advantage from the tide, which returned about midday. The vessels at the time were returning from a twelve months' cruise with the Detached Squadron commanded by the late Lord Alcester, and no one of them had seen a dry dock for some twelve months previously. The wind, of course, was a very favorable one, a strong westerly breeze on the quarter, and the three ships were for sailing purposes the pick of the British fleet, but none the less was the performance a remarkable one, and one that speaks volumes for the advantages of coppered bottoms."

Considerable difference of opinion exists between the chief of the Bureau of Navigation and the judge advocate-general of the Navy as to the proper construction of Section 8 of the Personnel law in its application to volunteer retirements. The subject is likely to come up this year, because the majority of naval officers concur with Rear Admiral Crowinshield that the law intends that the retirements should be made from those of the highest rank, giving the vacancies to those lower down on the list. It remains to be seen how the question will be settled, and in the meantime quite a number of the older officers are waiting for some official action

by the department before committing themselves to an application for retirement.

Referring to the new electrical power plant for rope making just installed at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., the Boston "Herald" of May 20 says: "It is to make the ropewalk exceptional in modern efficiency in any country. The whole story is that electricity takes the place of steam as the motive power for rope making, and it appears to be the first time that electricity has been utilized for such a purpose."

The torpedo-boat Farragut, says the Vallejo "Chronicle" of May 18, will leave Vallejo this week for a cruise down the coast to San Diego, where she will remain several weeks. It is not likely that the Farragut will touch at any of the intermediate points on the way down, but will return to port in a more leisurely manner. The boat has a crew of sixty men and is able to make the trip to San Diego in less than twenty hours.

Reports have been received at the Navy Department relative to the unusual number of cases of insubordination occurring on the battleship Texas during her recent cruise. Ten courts-martial have been ordered for sailors who were accused of this serious offense, and undoubtedly most of them will receive heavy punishment. There was no mutiny, as was asserted in some of the daily press, but simply insubordination caused by drunkenness, resulting in difficulties between the men and the petty officers charged with the duty of maintaining discipline.

Upon the suggestion of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction of the Navy Department and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, Chairman Foss of the House Committee on Naval Affairs has recently introduced a bill providing for some radical changes in the administration of affairs at the Navy Department. The bill is strongly advocated by naval officers who have made a study of the conditions at the department, and it is believed that it will be passed by this Congress. It will be found under our Congressional heading.

Satisfactory reports have been rendered by officers on duty in the Philippine Islands upon the efficiency of the Filipinos as musicians in the various regimental bands. As will be remembered, Gen. Otis, some time ago, issued an order authorizing the enlistment of competent native musicians for service with the military bands in the islands. It is stated that many of the natives have taken advantage of this order and have shown themselves excellent additions to the bands. The band of the 11th Cav., for instance, has already several natives among its members, and some of the other regiments also have enlisted Filipinos to fill up the vacancies. The compensation is \$15.00 gold monthly, together with food, quarters and a liberal clothing allowance.

A despatch from Manila dated May 25 announces the death from sunstroke of Lieut. William P. Elliott. The dead officer was attached to the U. S. S. New Orleans. He was a native of Pennsylvania and was appointed to the Academy at large. Lieut. Elliott entered the Navy Sept. 23, 1867, and had a total sea service to his credit of more than twenty-two years.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that Comdr. George E. Kearny, U. S. N., is entitled to commutation of quarters during the time that he was forced to vacate his assigned quarters at the Boston Navy Yard while they were being repaired.

In a long decision the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the Superintendent of the Naval Academy is entitled to the sea pay of an officer of his rank while discharging the duties of that position.

## ADMIRAL O'NEIL'S OPINION.

Admiral O'Neil, chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, has written a letter in which he says: "I should not advocate a separate ordnance corps for the Navy, because the exigencies of the naval service demand as many seagoing officers as possible, and I should deem it inadvisable to create an additional corps of officers for shore duty only. After a good many years of hard work and in the face of many difficulties we have, so to speak, built up an ordnance corps among the seagoing officers of the line, and there is great probability that the present arrangement will suffice; but it must not be supposed that any officer of the line can be expected to perform any and every kind of ordnance duty in a satisfactory manner without a long period of special training. No one can become a proficient ordnance officer in the proper sense of the term, without long familiarity with the technical questions which pertain almost exclusively to that specialty, for it certainly is a specialty."

"I do not consider that the efficiency of the Ordnance Department of the Navy is due to the system under which it has been developed, but rather that it has been made efficient in spite of the difficulties which have been encountered. It is absurd to expect to find skilled designers from among those who have had no previous training as such, and to trust to novices is sure to result in amateurish work and a waste of money and of time, to say nothing of graver possibilities, and I should regard it as an unfortunate mistake to break up an efficient corps like that of the Army Ordnance, for I have been brought into close contact with a number of its members, and I am pleased to say that without exception I have found them to be men of high professional attainments, who must necessarily render more efficient service in a branch that they have exclusively devoted their attention to than could be the case were such duties interrupted by other details."

"The argument is sometimes advanced that by reason of the system of detail followed in the Navy a more extended knowledge of ordnance matters is disseminated throughout the service, which is true in a measure, and while I think it highly important that every line officer of the Navy should have a good knowledge concerning the mechanical details of guns, mounts, turrets, ammunition, etc., it is by no means necessary that all should understand the theory of gun construction or the chemistry of making smokeless powder; what they mostly want is to know how to use and care for the finished materials placed in their hands."

This letter of Admiral O'Neil is contained in a type-written statement made by officers of the Army Ordnance and circulated in Washington. In it they say:

"The Ordnance Department was formerly, like the Corps of Engineers, filled by appointments direct from the Military Academy, only a few men of special distinction, as found by searching examination, being admitted from the Army at large, and then only in the lowest grade of second lieutenants."

"It was, perhaps, rightly thought that this method of appointment brought the ordnance officers too little in touch with the Army at large, and gave them too little practical experience of the wants of troops; though why this does not apply to the Engineers no one can say. Nevertheless, a change was made in the Ordnance Department and the method of appointment was placed on what would appear to be an ideal footing. The rank of second lieutenant was abolished, and even those who on

graduation at West Point received special recommendation for appointments to this corps were forced to serve a while in line, and later to stand their chances with others on competitive examination for admission."

"The beneficial effect of this system has just begun to be strongly felt. Several majors, and all below that rank, were admitted in this manner; and they have but just now, since the war with Spain, attained a strength in the corps which allows them to shape its policy to the most advanced standard, eliminating the charge that they are mere theoretical and impractical dreamers, even if that was justified before—though the names of Bomford, Mordecai the elder, Rodman, Laidley, Benton, Dyer and others attest the ability of the men of earlier service in the corps."

"This is the time selected, when the corps is on a stronger basis than ever before, to try a new experiment with its organization. It is proposed to appoint the new officers of the corps by short details from the Army at large, and a bill to that effect has just passed the Senate."

"Admirable as this bill may be with respect to certain departments included in the bill, notably those of the Adjutant-General and Inspector-General, closely allied to the purely military side of Army administration, and possibly advantageous with respect to the general supply departments of the Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General, the subordinate duties of which are already performed by officers detailed from the line for supply of their own companies, regiments and posts, its adaptation to a special technical and scientific corps is thought to be a different matter."

"It is a common error to class the Ordnance Department as if it were only a supply department dealing with commercial articles like the Quartermaster and Commissary, and getting them in convenient form into the hands of troops. The Ordnance Department, it is true, includes this, and performs some duties which, after the articles bought or manufactured are once inspected, might be relegated to a distributing department pure and simple; but its special and distinctive work is that of scientific investigation and peculiarly technical design, including not only the knowledge of the mechanical engineer, but the knowledge to adapt the design to its special military purpose."

"The Signal Department, which, too, is included in the provisions of the bill, has also become a highly specialized corps, with officers selected after the methods followed in the Ordnance Department, and it should not be classed with the purely administrative or supply departments of the Army."

Quoting from the letter of Admiral O'Neil, the statement continues as follows:

"This opinion, adverse to depending only on the temporary detail of line officers for ordnance duty, it is more noteworthy when the composition of the Navy is considered. The men to choose from are therefore comparatively well prepared with a solid ground-work for the special mechanical work of ordnance construction, and all officers of the Navy take their turn in a special course of construction at the gun factory, without reference to detail for regular ordnance work. Throughout their service they are dealing with these mechanical contrivances. Moreover, the range of ordnance work in the Navy is limited, as compared with that of the Army, and its workshops are few. Then, too, in the Navy the importance of having the men on ordnance duty test their constructions by practical experience at sea, is far greater, since the theoretical considerations which govern on land are vastly complicated by the need of working the guns on a moving deck, and securing them against all the violent shocks to which the ship is subjected. This practical experience can be gained only at sea by the Navy officer, and sea duty cannot be combined with ordnance work, which is shore duty."

"The Army constructor can test his constructions where they belong, without being necessarily detached from his own department, and can test them even more thoroughly than if separated from his regular work and subjected to the ordinary routine of common duty; while at the same time he can mingle with and learn the opinions of officers who have to use the weapons supplied."

"The Army is far from homogeneous as compared with the Navy. The proportion of graduates in the Army is comparatively small, and the Army includes appointees from the ranks or from civil life with no mechanical or scientific training at all, while many essential branches involve duties which utterly prevent its acquisition. The Army is liable, too, to control by those who have no such training or appreciation of it."

"Moreover, the training at the Military Academy is limited as compared with the Naval Academy in the direction of mechanical engineering, and it is only through developing this branch by later study and experience that officers of the Army adapt themselves even to begin at the bottom of the corps for ordnance work. The present system of appointment in the Army Ordnance Department secures these men by rigid and thorough examination."

"Even the artillery arm of the service is far from homogeneous and no sufficient care is exercised in securing for it officers who are capable of making trained artillerymen, much less mechanical engineers. The present method of selecting officers for the Ordnance Department already draws the best of these artillery officers, as well as the best from the Army at large, after some years of practical experience with troops, but while they are still young and adaptable. To depend on mere temporary details will cause men to seek appointment merely for the temporary advantage of station, and will bring in those ill adapted, by age and by long devotion to other work, to accommodate themselves to new and technical duties."

"Many officers of artillery claim that they should perform ordnance duties because they use the artillery made by the Ordnance Department. The range of duties of the Army Ordnance Department is sufficient to refute this claim. As well might the artillery claim that they should displace the Corps of Engineers and build the forts they must occupy, and manufacture the appliances the Engineers furnish. Why should the artillery, one branch of the line, claim the office of supplying the other branches, and supervising the accountability of all others as well as their own?"

"Even with the great increase of force provided for by the recommendations of the Secretary of War, an increase which can be secured only by increasing the proportion of officers not trained in or suited to the work of artillerymen, the artillery will have enough to do in attending to its own business. If the Ordnance Department does not furnish proper tools, the Secretary of War can deal with the matter."

"Striking out the words 'the Ordnance Department' from the sixth line of the Senate Bill 4300, Calendar No. 1087, 56th Congress, 1st session, in the form passed by the Senate May 4, 1900, will correct the bill so far as the Ordnance Department is concerned."

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

May 21.—Charles Norman Fiske, Massachusetts, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 15th of May, 1900, to fill a vacancy.



## SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT NAVY REINSTATEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Concerning the proposed restoration of retired and resigned officers of the Navy to the active list:

What would be the official status of "an additional number" on the list of a given grade? Does the holder thereof take precedence after all regular numbers in the grade at the time of his appointment and above all regular numbers subsequently promoted thereto? Or, is he always junior to the regular numbers? What would govern his promotion? Does an additional lieutenant become an additional or a regular lieutenant commander? If there are ten additional lieutenant commanders does no. 1 on the additional list of lieutenants go up when the former become reduced to nine? How is the total number in an additional grade to be fixed?

Could a resignee at any time after reinstatement retire under the Personnel Act, getting the next higher grade either by voluntary retirement or for civil war service? If so, who not in a very brief time? If this can be answered affirmatively, might not the resignees (being mere human beings) all shut up their offices, climb into the highest grade available, climb out again via the retired list at the earliest possible moment and resume business with the added impetus of retired pay for life?

If there were not enough vacancies in any year, under the Personnel Act, would only the regular numbers of a grade be subject to involuntary retirement, and would the additional list be exempt? After a man is reinstated as lieutenant commander, does he get promotion afterwards? If not, is the additional lieutenant commanders' list to be a sort of storage tank to catch and hold the upward flow? Wouldn't the result before long be an amazing plethora of lieutenant commanders?

What sort of "professional examination" for reinstatement is meant? Logically it should be identical with that which a regular officer undergoes for promotion to the given grade. But in the case of reinstatement what takes the place of the long practical experience of the regular man or of his official record? Why in fact should A in the Navy be subjected throughout his whole career to minute reports which are to be considered when he comes up for promotion, when B can get into the same advanced grade from civil life or the retired list, without any record at all covering the period of his absence, however long that may be?

If the official examination for lieutenant or lieutenant commander is to be made less arduous for the retired list and resignees, is not this a discrimination against the existing officers? After long and faithful service, should it be harder for them to get their promotion than for the people who have been out for years? Or is it proposed to lower the professional bars for everybody, for the sake of what the drag net may bring in; or are there perhaps to be two kinds of officer in each grade, one set having more responsible duties than the other? If so, what is the basis of differentiation?

What is expected of the scheme? Will somebody stand up and give figures? How many retired men are there who have fully recovered their health sufficiently for active duty? Is the Navy Department prepared to trumpet to the world that any considerable number of competent and otherwise useful officers have hitherto been permitted to go out, or been forced out, of active service under physical conditions of merely temporary impairment? Might not this rather reflect on past retiring boards? Of the men discharged under the Act of 1882 and willing to return, how many are qualified after the lapse of years? Progress in the art of naval warfare has never been so rapid as during the time when most of them have been absent and at other pursuits.

As for the resignees, the list of them ready to return will be most interesting of all. In event of war emergency or the establishment of a National Naval Reserve, no doubt every man (surely I trust every Naval Academy graduate) will be available for whatever duty he may be personally fitted for. But in the regular establishment and in peace times—well, candor compels me to remark that, so far as my observations have extended, those of the resignees who may be willing to return are not qualified, and those who are qualified are not willing.

PARK BENJAMIN.

## SNOBBERY AND THE ARMY.

Prof. Charles W. Larned, of the United States Military Academy, has sent to the New York "Times" a strong letter in answer to a correspondent of that paper signing himself "L. T.," who accused the Regular Army and the Militia of "insufferable snobbery."

Prof. Larned says in part: "The great prophet of snobbery, Mr. Thackeray, defines it as a mean admiration of mean things. It has passed into general use as a term somewhat vaguely applied to vulgarity in general and any form of pretentious assumption. I learn, therefore, from this invective that a 'lot' of my brother officers are given to mean admiration of mean things, vulgarity, or pretentious assumption, or all three—more especially the latter, I infer. The text for this sweeping generalization is found in a recent controversy concerning an officer of the New York State Militia, and the basis of the general charge is the class distinction between officer and soldier asserted of both services, and mainly, I suppose, of the Army."

"L. T." makes the statement that class distinction is not necessary to command obedience because it is lacking in business life. That such an assertion of business life can be made is an amusing instance of the extent to which prejudice can blind contention. If a soldier were guilty of a tithe of the sycophancy or exposed to a very little of the hard and harsh domination I often witness in civil and business organizations he might well tremble for his self-respect.

"If 'L. T.' fails to accord social consideration and equality to his cook, housemaid, or coachman, who are serving his own personal comfort for hire, on what principle of action, not snobbish, does he fail to do so? In the army the soldier enters voluntarily into a relation in which subordination is fundamental. In doing so he loses neither self-respect nor the respect of his superiors. I venture to believe that, if respect for lawful authority were as universal in civil as in military life, society would be none the worse."

"As a matter of personal experience I am prepared to assert that no body of men as a class are more free from snobbery in all of its manifestations than the officers of the regular service of the United States. 'L. T.' would soon find after a little personal experience that nowhere else do the accidental distinctions count for so little in social esteem as in that community, and nowhere else is there a more perfect social equality—from the youngest

'sub.' to the General-in-Chief. On duty, the subordination of one officer to another is as complete as between officer and private, and at all times the care for and interest in the personal welfare and comfort of the men on the part of the officer is, as a rule, immensely greater than prevails in civil life. 'L. T.' has observed to very little purpose if he has not noted in our late war the meaning of a true and healthy class distinction based upon mutual respect and esteem, when the object lesson of that superb body of disciplined and devoted regulars was manifested in full view of a country which before had hardly known of their existence. The Regular Army, to use a homely phrase, 'keeps its mouth shut and saws wood,' leaving the hysterics and headlines to the volunteers. It dislikes being called a body of snobs, but is charitable enough to assign such a sentiment to a dense ignorance of facts on the part of its slanderer."

## PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., May 16, 1900.

The 3d Artillery regiment is now in full force in the garrison, but there is no apparent change, except a little more dazzling red to the eye. The presence of their excellent band of twenty-five pieces is pleasantly felt, both by the members of the garrison and the citizens of San Francisco, who visit the garrison daily to witness the attractive ceremony of guard mount.

The home battalion of the 14th Inf., which arrived a little over a week ago from Manila, left May 5 for its new station, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Major Girard has added to the conveniences of the hospital by appointing a dentist of San Francisco to attend to the dental work of the patients.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick Pearl left May 4 for his home in Boston, Mass.

Major M. C. Foote arrived at the Occidental Sunday, May 6, accompanied by his family.

The family of Capt. Charles M. Thomas, U. S. N., of the Brooklyn, will sail on May 11 to join Capt. Thomas on the Asiatic Station.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Capt. Kennedy, left May 5 for the east. She will spend some time with her mother in Washington, D. C., and then proceed to Atlanta, Georgia, where she expects to remain until Capt. Kennedy returns from Manila.

Miss Brower of Chicago, Ill., is the guest of her brother, Lieut. R. P. Brower, 3d Art.

Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gardner for some time, left May 5 for Fort Wayne, Ind.

Captain James O'Hara, 3d Art., who recently returned from Manila, left May 5 for Alcatraz Island, where he will be in command.

Mrs. McIver, wife of Capt. George W. Iver, 7th Inf., will spend the summer in San Rafael with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Smedberg.

Act. Asst. Surgeon Odilon B. Weed left May 4 for his home in Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Saltzman, wife of Lieut. Charles McKinley Saltzman, 9th Cav., is visiting her father, Col. Richard I. Eskridge, 23d Inf.

While the transport Logan was at Hunter's Point the men had a lively baseball game between the deck and engineer crews. Capt. Stinson led the deck nine and Chief Engineer Cobb captained the engineers, while Quartermaster Patton was umpire. The engineers won by a score of 10 to 1.

Comdr. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., and Comdr. A. Dwyer and wife are registered at the Occidental.

Chaplain C. C. Pierce, who arrived here some time ago from Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Pierce and their little daughter, sailed May 16 on the Logan for Manila.

Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, 3d Inf., left May 15 for Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y.

Capt. B. W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., has reported for duty and is with his family at 1433 California street.

Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 36th Inf., has reported for duty with the casual detachment. He came in on the Sherman, but has been on sick leave. He is the officer who was wounded six times in one engagement, having had one finger of one hand and three of the other shot off, besides being hit several times in the body and legs.

Miss Trotter of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is visiting her brother and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Eltinge.

A delightful theatre party was given Saturday night, May 12, at the Chuts by Major and Mrs. Rucker. Those who enjoyed the pleasure of the evening were: Col. Marshall and family, Lieut. and Mrs. Eltinge, Miss Wilson, Miss Isother, Mr. Grey and Lieut. and Mrs. Brower.

Lieut. Edgar C. Conley, 21st Inf., and Dr. John S. Fogg arrived Sunday, May 13, from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, with fifty-one recruits.

Capt. W. H. Cowles, 4th Inf., has been lying at the point of death at the general hospital. He is suffering from pneumonia.

Col. C. C. Carr, 4th Cav., arrived from the East Sunday night on his way to the Philippines. He is registered at the Occidental.

Act. Asst. Surg. William J. Enders, Francis J. Bailey and T. T. Repeth are in the garrison en route to the Philippines.

Comdr. Senaton Schroeder, U. S. N., arrived here May 16 on his way to Guam. He is registered at the California.

Among those who sailed on the Logan were Major H. S. Turill, Capt. J. M. Kennedy, Act. Asst. Surg. C. G. Eicher and Chaplain Barton W. Perry.

## WORK OF THE 16TH INF. IN LUZON.

A hand to hand fight occurred on March 24 between detachments of G and H Cos., 16th Inf., and the insurgents below Ilagan. Sergt. Shea, H Co., early in the morning, was detailed to take charge of a fatigue party consisting of 25 men from G and H Cos., and proceed to a point below Ilagan and repair the road, and on the way back to make a reconnaissance. On the way back by a round-about way they ran right into a nest of rebels in ambush awaiting the soldiers' return by the road. Shea attacked them, and as the rebels were now in a trap, it soon developed into a hand to hand conflict. The insurgents were put to flight, and counting noses Shea found he had every man present, no one being hurt although thirty-two dead insurgents and a large number wounded were evidences of the fierceness of the fight. This is the account given by the Aparri "News," the journal of the 16th Inf. If the hand to hand feature has not been exaggerated, the dreaded boloman of the bush is not such a formidable warrior after all. We spoke in our issue of May 19 of the fear of the Filipino for a fist. Perhaps this had something to do with the poor showing made by the rebels and thirty-two of the enemy dead make quite a record for twenty-five soldiers, and it is doubtful if so

small a detachment anywhere else on the islands can boast such effective work.

The 16th Inf. has been busy of late. Capt. John Newton left Aparri, P. I., in command of C Co. on March 14. Capt. Wm. C. Bennett, Lieut. Chas. M. Gordon, Jr., and E Co., joined the expedition up the river. They proceeded up the river in cascos. After two days slow progress in boats they took to the land. On March 18 they saw a force of about 250 insurgents on a hill three miles away across the Rio Chico, and immediately set out after them, dividing the few rations that were left among the men. The trail pointed towards Mananan, and they had a hard time getting across the river. Lieut. Gordon and ten men of E Co. formed the advance guard (mounted), the rest of the force being divided as follows: 30 men of E Co., under Capt. Bennett; 75 of C Co., under Lieut. E. G. Owenshine, and Lieut. L. S. D. Rucker, Jr., in charge of the rear guard, consisting of 10 mounted men. When on a narrow road, says the "Freedom," the advance guard was fired on. At the first volley, Lieut. Gordon was shot in the right leg below the knee, but pluckily held his position until reinforced by Capt. Newton's command. They deployed as skirmishers; Lieut. Owenshine swinging around on the left gained a high hill, and poured in a heavy fire, the insurgents now retreating. Lieut. Rucker with rear guard rushing up on the right.

The insurgents retreated towards Maliaug. Plans were laid for a night march on Maliaug, but as usual the guide proved worthless so they had to wait till daylight. The delay had been taken advantage of by the insurgents. A few shots only being exchanged between their rear guard and ours. Entering the town, the Americans found a gun rack in the municipal building, and also an insurgent manifesto. Lieut. Owenshine found a large Filipino flag in the convent, which appeared to have been used as quarters. Advancing from Maliaug on the 20th, they found a bridge destroyed and were fired on from the bushes. The insurgents were twice engaged, but their knowledge of the land enabled them to make good their escape. On the return journey the bridges were found to be destroyed, and it was very hard work getting through the country. The insurgents appeared to be armed with Remingtons, and from the sound of the bullets must have been firing reloaded ammunition. Later it was learned that 18 rebels had been killed and a number had died of their wounds.

An expedition from the same regiment, consisting of detachments of A and I Cos., Lieut. Wm. B. Cochran in command, penetrated as far as Pamplona and Sanchez Mira, forty miles inland, returning by way of Santa Cruz. The nearest approach to a "scrap" was the bagging of three native scouts who surrendered without firing a shot. Capt. Thos. M. Moody, with Lieut. Chas. W. Weeks and a detachment of A Co., left Aparri on March 1, and were away sixteen days. On their way up the river they stopped at Santa Nina, Piat, Tuao and Maliaug, and stayed over long enough to elect a president in each town and establish them in office.

The "News" of Aparri, P. I., of March 31, says: "We had an example of the dangers of bathing in the breakers again on Sunday last when Private Hoffman, of A Co., was rescued from a watery grave by a Filipino. He and two companions went out swimming after retreat, and got out too far, their struggles being of no avail. The rest of the boys along the beach formed a chain line and managed to reach all but Hoffman. No boat or anything was to be had, when a hombre jumped in, swam out to Hoffman, who was now unconscious, and by his knowledge of the surf, managed to get him ashore. The hombre was brought ashore, and a collection taken up for him. Such a Filipino as this is something quite new to us, and Lieut. Cochran, commanding Co. A, showed his appreciation of the fact by presenting him with twenty dollars Mex." The paper then proceeds to lecture the men of the 16th Inf. for their foolhardiness in sporting in the dangerous surf. The first man the 16th buried at Aparri was a victim of the breakers—Private Stoltz of B Co.

## BOSTON NAVY YARD.

May 10 1900.

On Friday evening, May 4, the Cadet Club met at the house of Dr. and Mrs. Winslow. Although the attendance was not as large as at some of the meetings earlier in the season, it was nevertheless delightful. The prizes were won by Mrs. Moses and Col. Cochran, both honors thus going to the Marine Barracks.

Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. Hughes have left the Yard and are most delightfully established on the nautical school ship Enterprise. Chaplain and Mrs. Tribou have moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut.-Comdr. Hughes, although at the time they were vacated it was supposed that Lieut.-Comdr. Ments would be ordered to the Yard in the place of Mr. Hughes.

Lieut.-Comdr. Rollin, who had been on the sick list for three weeks, reported last week for duty, having recovered from a severe attack of la grippe.

An examination was recently held in the Department of Construction of sixty applicants for the position of master electrician. It is expected that in the near future a plant will be installed for the lighting of the Yard, which is done at present by an outside company.

The repairs on the Olympia, which was recently docked, are progressing rapidly.

The friends of Lieut. Smith, the son-in-law of Admiral Sampson, are rejoicing in his recovery after a long siege with pneumonia. During his illness Lieut. Burnett, Admiral Sampson's secretary, has been occupying the chair of naval science at Harvard College. Mrs. Burnett has returned from a visit to friends in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Koester, whose husband is one of the officers of the Lancaster, has come on from Buffalo to spend the time of the ship's stay with her husband, and is comfortably located in Charlestown. Dr. Dudley Carpenter, with his bride, have taken up their residence in their quarters in the Chelsea Hospital. Dr. Costigan, with whom Dr. Carpenter recently exchanged duty, is with Mrs. Costigan pleasantly established on Mount Vernon street under the shadow of the gilded dome of the State House.

## RECOGNITION OF WAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: Major Henry Romeyn's proposal in your issue of April 21st to change the wording of S. 1085, a bill to place officers of the Army upon the same footing with officers of the Navy, so as to read, "who served with credit during the Civil, or Civil and Spanish-American wars," meets with my approval, and, as he suggested, I have addressed Senator Proctor urging the change proposed. Should not service in the Mexican and Indian wars be also recognized in this connection?

RETIRED.



## THANKS FROM AN ARTILLERIST.

New York, May 23, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Dear Col. Church.—I desire to assure you that your efforts in behalf of the artillery are highly appreciated by its officers. The older members of this branch of the service know full well how difficult it is to get anything through Congress. Indeed, when the younger officers in years past would put some dazzling scheme of artillery reorganization before that dear old and great chief of artillery—Gen. Henry J. Hunt of Gettysburg fame—he would invariably tell them, how for the past thirty years or more from that epoch, he had been knocking at the same door without a shadow of success, and how hopeless it was to expect favorable legislation in our behalf. Most of us have learned to realize this, and if now finally something is to be done for the advancement of the artillery arm, no little credit will be due to your sincere and persistent efforts in this direction. Therefore I say, "May you live long and prosper."

AN ARTILLERIST.

## THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y., May 23, 1900.

The visit of Inspector-Gen. Breckinridge, followed by that of the Congressional Military Committee, has given to the past week much of the interest which usually attaches to the first week of June. As the cadets had been granted half holiday on Monday afternoon, Wednesday was devoted to drill. Review and inspection in campaign uniform followed campaign drills on that day.

A sham battle was the event of Thursday. The plan of attack and defense was as follows: The battalion moved south to the village of Highland Falls, where an attack was made by three companies of infantry with two mountain Hotchkiss guns, against a company of infantry, with two Gatling guns, strongly entrenched on a hill. The attacking force dislodged the enemy from their position and drove them back toward West Point, captured the two pieces and made the men prisoners.

On Friday battalion drill was begun, but was stopped owing to heavy rain. The base ball game with Williams College, scheduled for Saturday afternoon, was abandoned for the same cause.

The Military Congressional Committee, which visited the post with the object of discovering the needs of the academy in view of the proposed increase of the corps of cadets, arrived on Saturday at 10 a. m. An escort of cavalry was in waiting at the depot to accompany the distinguished visitors. Their arrival was announced by the firing of a salute. The morning was spent in visiting the gymnasium and riding hall (as it was very stormy the drill was held indoors). A reception was given the visitors by the superintendent in the afternoon.

Mrs. Barnum, as hostess, assisted Cadet Comly at the cadet hop on Saturday evening. Among the guests received were: Miss Lahm, sister of Cadet Lahm; Miss Webster, Miss Newton, Miss Everett, Miss Spurgin, Miss Van Nest, Miss Hallett, Miss Roe, Miss Braden, Miss Sibley, Miss Ward, Miss Banislet, Miss Bessie Craney, Miss Annie Davis, Miss Amie Davis, Miss Adams and many others.

On Sunday morning Bishop Potter visited the post and confirmed a class of ten candidates including two cadets. Review for the visitors was held in the afternoon.

The event of greatest general interest during the week was the Fresh Air sale, held at Prof. Michie's quarters on Friday afternoon. Over \$300 was realized as the result of the labors of the ladies of the post in behalf of this worthy charity. The weather was very stormy, but the rain held off during the early afternoon and the attendance was very large. The grab-bag, in charge of Miss Craney, occupied a position on the porch, and was the center of attraction for the children during the afternoon. Indoors the quarters were tastefully decorated with dogwood and lilacs. Mrs. George B. Davis presided at the fancy table, assisted by Mrs. Jerrey; Mrs. Barnum assisted Mrs. Egerton at the cake table; Mrs. Shipman sold candy, assisted by Miss Sibley; Miss Braden dispensed tea; Miss Davis, lemonade; Miss Banislet, frappe. Among other young ladies assisting were Miss Bessie Craney, Miss Annie Davis, Miss Spurgin and Miss Amie Davis. The last two quickly disposing of a quantity of beautiful flowers.

The following have been among visitors during the past week: J. H. Ketchum, B. F. Marsh, Pedro Perea, W. P. Brownlow, Richard Wayne Parker, H. D. Reeve, A. L. Bates, Louis Idek, of the Congressional Military Committee; Gen. Egbert L. Viele, of New York; Inspector-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Majors T. T. Knox and J. M. K. Davis, guests respectively of Col. Mills; Lieut. Blake and Lieut. Adams. Mrs. and Miss Spurgin are guests of Mrs. G. B. Davis; Miss Jessie Newland, of Perth, Scotland, is a guest of Miss Newland.

The members of the Ladies' Reading Club will be entertained by Miss Anna Warner at her home on Constitution Island, on Thursday of the present week, May 24.

G. O. No. 11, Headquarters U. S. Military Academy, N. Y., May 19, 1900, announces that the annual examination will begin on Friday, June 1, and continue daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 o'clock a. m., until 1 o'clock p. m., and from 2.30 o'clock p. m., until 4.30 o'clock p. m., until finished.

For the purpose of this examination the academic board is divided into two committees as usual. 1st Lieut. Wilmet E. Ellis, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Herbert A. White, 6th Cav., are appointed the secretaries of the first and second committees, respectively.

The following military exercises will take place during the examination:

Infantry—Escort of the color and review, June 1; school of the battalion, June 7.

Cavalry—School of the troop, June 4; school of the troop, June 8.

Artillery—Light battery and mountain gun, June 5; machine gun, June 4.

Target Practice—Rifle, June 4; revolver, mounted, June 4.

Minor tactical exercise, June 6. A detached white force consisting of one company of infantry and two machine guns will take up an entrenched position on the high ground south of the Kinsley house, to check the advance of a hostile blue reconnoitering force consisting of three companies and two mountain guns, advancing by the Highland Falls-West Point road. If the white force be unable to hold the position, it will fall back and make a stand at the Cross Roads near Sedgwick Monument.

Castrametation, June 7; practical military engineering, June 11; small arms, etc., 8 p. m., June 7. This order of exercises may be changed on account of the weather or for other causes. The members of the first class will be graduated June 13, 1900.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 22, 1900.

The graduating class of the Naval Academy is of national interest. Every class has its noted members, and the class of 1900 is no exception. The man who bears off the honors of the class is Naval Cadet William McIntee, 22 years old. He is a young man of high spirit as well as scholarly tastes, and is first in mathematics, as well as first in his class. The only other "star" member is Naval Cadet William Burder Ferguson, who is a year younger than McIntee, and it has been nip and tuck with them for the honors. Ferguson is the champion tennis player of the Naval Academy, and comes from a family of scholars. The third man in scholarship is Cadet Carleton R. Kear, of Ohio, who is 22 years old.

Cadet Wesley Timmons, Cadet Commander of the Battalion of Naval Cadets, is No. 1 in efficiency in the class, and is a noted athlete. He is the captain of the Academy's eight, and a finished oarsman.

The fourth in scholarship, Cadet John A. Spillman, of Virginia, is a football player and was manager of the Academy football team. He saw service in the Spanish-American war, as did also Cadets Arthur B. Keating, Julius F. Hellweg, William F. Bricker, Wood Bryant, James C. Kress, Willis G. Mitchell, Robert Morris, John D. Wainwright, Charles J. Train, William N. Jeffers, Frank D. Berrien, Robert L. Berry, William S. Case, Herbert Clairborne Cocke, James H. Comfort, Paul Foley, John J. Hyland and Hugo W. Osterhaus.

Cadet Keating is the leader of the Academy choir. Cadets Bryant and Kress are members of the fencing team. Cadet Charles S. Freeman is president of the Y. M. C. A. Cadets Naile and Train are the sons of Comdrs. Naile and Train of the Navy. Cadet Willis G. Mitchell has the honor of being the president of the class of 1900.

Cadet George B. Landenberger is the capable manager of the Gymnastic Tournament and Field Athletics. With Cadet Hyland he has for two seasons, under the title of the Hyland-Berger Bros., performed the double trapeze in the Academy tournaments. He is in charge of the Cadet Meet for Field Sports, May 26.

Cadet Abernathy is the youngest member of the class, being 19 years and 9 months old.

Cadet Daniel Pratt Mannix, the "lone star" Presidential appointee, stands No. 9 in his class. He is large of frame, is the champion swimmer of the Academy, and one of the most expert gymnasts. His forte is walking on his hands. He is the son of the late Daniel P. Mannix, a U. S. Marine officer. Cadet Sinclair Gannon was the only one of the team that scored last year in the game with West Point. He rows seven in the Academy eight, and takes high place as a swift swimmer. He has so much of the aboriginal in his physique that his Academic nickname is "Choc, Choc, Chocotaw." Cadet Loveman Noa, on examination showed what effort will do by jumping up twenty numbers in his class—a rare performance in the Academy.

Cadet Emil Pravoslav Svary is the model cadet in conduct, and stands No. 1 in that branch, having received but two demerits during the year—the leading demerit man securing 186 of a possible 251. Cadet Abram Claude Howard is a son of Lieut. T. B. Howard, who was with Dewey in Manila Bay.

Cadet John G. Church, of Ohio, is one of the swift-footed men of the Academy, being second in the mile race in 1898. He is a son of John P. Church, of the Interior Department, Washington, D. C., who is a veteran of the civil war and a cousin of the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Cadet Horaki Tamura, a prince of the Empire of Japan, is at the Naval Academy, by courtesy of Congress. He is a general favorite, and never received any hazing, it being the invariable rule at the Academy never to haze a foreigner, but always to treat him as a guest. Tamura is a fine gymnast, excelling in all the events of a tourney, especially as a fencer and tumbler.

Cadet William Victor Tomb is the happy captain of the second eight that beat Pennsylvania's Freshman crew here on May 19, in a mile and a half race. Cadet Hollis T. Winston is the manager of the Naval Academy's eight-oar shell crew.

Graduation day is Friday, June 8th. The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy is as follows: Senators Hanna and Tillman; Congressmen Grout, Heatwole and Berry; Messrs. Gardner C. Sims, Henry C. Pettitt, Alexander C. Oliphant, Edward L. Parrie, Dr. W. W. Watkins, Gen. John R. Harris and Dr. Louis Duncan.

The annual custom of the presentation of bibles to the graduating class of naval cadets by the American Seaman's Friend Society, of New York, was observed at the Academy on May 22.

Mrs. C. W. Bartlett, who has been indisposed for several days, is able to be about her home at the Naval Academy. Mrs. Bates, wife of Capt. G. H. Bates, U. S. N., gave a tea recently to about forty married ladies.

There was an informal hop at the Academy on May 12, which was not listed on the programme of hops, and was the last before the June ball.

The marines of the Naval Academy have purchased out of the "post exchange fund" a 24-foot bateau to be used for pleasure purposes. The boat cost \$90, and was built by John H. Branzell, of Annapolis, who has but one arm.

## CAPTAIN MAHAN ON THE BOER MISSION.

In a letter to the New York "Evening Sun" Capt. Alfred T. Mahan deals with the Boer envoys as follows:

"I observe that of the three Boer envoys now visiting this country with the avowed object of stirring up our people to interposition, if not to intervention, in their quarrel with Great Britain when they are approaching their last gasp, two are citizens of the Orange Free State, only Mr. Wolmarans being a Transvaaler.

"Now, whatever the merits of the case upon which the Transvaal saw fit to declare war against Great Britain, there was between the latter and the Orange Free State no quarrel. The Free Staters declared war simply as allies of the Transvaal. The act may have been judicious, it may have been chivalric, it may have been wholly admissible, but whatever else it may have been, it was wholly voluntary, and they proceeded immediately to annex British territory.

"Now that, contrary to their hopes, the unprepared condition of Great Britain in South Africa has not resulted in their victory and her humiliation, it is becoming to them, as men, to come whimpering to our people to lay the spectre they themselves have evoked? To lift from their throats the hands which could not have touched them but for their own rash or magnanimous act?

"If the Orange Free State men hope to retain the sympathy or even the respect of thinking persons, let them like men bear the consequences of their acts, and not run like babies to the nearest bystanders for comfort.

"In the scarcely supposable case that the United States, having justly compelled Spain to war about Cuba—barring the alternative of submission to our demands—had been worsted in the contest, what figure should we have cut in sending a mission to Great Britain asking her to protect our cities and our seaboard from ravages provoked by our own acts—to intervene between us and our enemies?"

## STATE TROOPS.

The entire division of the Pennsylvania Guard will encamp at Mt. Gretna, Pa., in August.

Capt. John R. Foley, who was recently appointed Adjutant of the 69th New York, during the Spanish war served as a Lieutenant in the 201st New York Volunteers. He has also served in the 7th New York, and is a very progressive young officer.

There will be a large turnout of men in the several brigades of National Guard in New York City on Memorial Day in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

There have been grossly exaggerated stories concerning the behavior of the 12th New York at Creedmoor on May 19 which do the regiment a great injustice. No man was sent before a drumhead court-martial, no non-coms. were reduced to the ranks and dishonorably discharged, as was stated, and in an all-day deluge of rain, with men wet through and blue with the cold, a better behaved body of men would be hard to find. There was absolutely no disorder, and Col. Thurston, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice on that range, personally congratulated Col. Dyer on the excellent behavior of his men. Out of 600 present 562 men qualified as marksmen, which is the best record ever made at Creedmoor in a deluge of rain, and also demonstrates how strictly the men must have attended to business in order to accomplish the fine work they did. One man—a recruit—attempted to falsify his score card and was found out. If he hadn't been a recruit he would not have attempted the deception, as under the system such practices are bound to be discovered. It is not unlikely that one or two men out of the 600 may have taken a drop too much of whiskey to keep off chills, and under the conditions of weather it was excusable.

The Sunday boat parties of the 1st Naval Battalion of New York have proved very successful thus far this season, and a large number of the members are taking advantage of these outings, and many recruits are gained. The cutters leave the ship at 9:30 a. m. The 3d Division has organized a class in navigation, which meets every Wednesday evening on board the ship, and is proving very successful. The annual spring outing of the 2d Division will be held on June 24, on Long Island Sound, near Throg's Neck, and from the arrangements which are being made it promises to be very successful. The battalion will parade on Memorial Day with the troops in Manhattan.

Lieut. William S. Beekman, of Company B, 71st New York, who has been unanimously elected Captain to succeed Hazen, resigned, is known as a very competent officer. He served with the regiment in Cuba and is an old member of Company B.

Gen. George Moore Smith, of the 5th New York Brigade, has appointed Lieut. A. H. Abeel, who is serving as aide on his staff, Brigade Inspector in place of Major Putnam Bradley Strong, recently elected Lieut. Colonel of the 69th Regiment. Lieut. A. W. Little, of the 71st Regiment, has been appointed aide on the staff of the General.

In the 7th New York Lieut. James R. Cleveland has been unanimously elected 1st lieutenant of Company I in place of DuVal, resigned. He joined the regiment in June, 1883, and was senior 2d Lieutenant in the 7th. Q. M. Sergt. A. W. S. Cochrane of Company K has been elected 1st Sergeant, and Private J. W. Cary, Jr., of the same company, has been elected Quartermaster Sergeant.

Lieut. Austin Healy, of Company E of the 9th New York, has been elected Captain. Major S. E. Japha, who has been connected with the regiment since 1871, has received the brevet of Lieut. Colonel.

The 8th New York loses a very excellent officer by the resignation of Capt. Henry Melville. The regiment is making active preparations for its tour in camp, beginning June 16. Col. Jarvis has purchased three complete mess outfits for the use of the regiment.

## FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 17, 1900.

Mrs. Aikens' dancing class of El Paso was entertained at the post hop room recently by Captain and Mrs. Loughborough, and all had a most enjoyable time. Those present were Mrs. Aikens, Mrs. Watson, Miss Kemp, Miss Falvey, Miss Davis, the Misses Martin, the Misses Logan, Shelton, Neff, Lockhart, Burnham, Adams, Rogers, Schultz, Irvin, Blacker, Payne, Allen, Loughborough and McCarthy; Lieut. Dodge, Messrs. Roberts, Schultz, Kaiser, Marr, Logan, Catlin, Hague, Hughes, Stevenson, Hills, Roberts, Frank Hughes, Cole, Beall, Forbes, Pomeroy, Bovee, Edwin Schultz, Seaton, Robert Martin and Barlow.

Sergeant Kipper's trial came off last week in El Paso, contrary to expectations, as it was thought it would be necessary to take it to another county. The jury found him guilty and sentenced him to life imprisonment. The case will be appealed.

The soldiers of the post gave a ball this week to their friends. The first of the week was pay day.

Miss Wheaton, aunt of Mrs. R. Fleming Jones, wife of Dr. Jones, who was formerly stationed at this post, was a recent visitor at the post on her way to join Mrs. Jones in Nogales, Arizona.

The Miss Logan who, as it was erroneously reported, died from fright caused by being a witness to the shooting and killing of a man in Yaleta, twelve miles from El Paso, was not one of the daughters of Major T. H. Logan, U. S. A., as many of their friends believed.

Mr. Francis G. Wood, who died at St. Luke's Hospital, Utica, N. Y., on Sunday, May 20, was the son of the late Commodore W. W. Wood, Engineer in Chief, U. S. N., who was drowned in August, 1882, while on a visit to his country place in lower Maryland. Mr. Wood was born in Philadelphia, but went to Washington when very young and was there educated and raised. He is survived by four sisters, the wives of Comdr. Conway H. Arnold, U. S. N., commanding the Bennington; the late Commander E. De F. Heald, U. S. N.; Charles A. Stone, Esq., formerly lieutenant, U. S. N., and now of the Carnegie Steel Company, and Lieut. H. F. Rich, retired, U. S. N.; and by one brother, Major Thomas N. Wood, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y. The funeral took place at Washington, D. C., on Thursday, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. E. De F. Heald, No. 2023 Q street N. W., and the interment at Oak Hill Cemetery in that city in the family lot, where his father and mother are buried.



## FIGHTING IN THE CEBU MOUNTAINS.

A report by Col. E. J. McClernand, 44th Vol. Inf. (Capt. 2d U. S. Cav.), gives interesting details of the fighting in the mountains of Cebu Island. Owing to the great length of the report we have been compelled to omit some of the details:

Headquarters 44th Inf., U. S. V., and U. S. Forces, Camp Rowan, Mananga River, Cebu Island, P. I., January 18, 1900.

To the Adjutant-General, Military Sub-District of Cebu, Cebu, P. I.:

Sir.—In several interviews the commanding officer of the Sub-District informed me he desired that I attack the enemy on Sudlon Mountain with the three companies of my own regiment, three of the 19th and one of the 23d Inf. It was further stated the enemy was located on a high and precipitous mountain which he had strongly fortified; that he had some artillery and probably from six hundred to one thousand men. Major Leefe, with four companies of the 19th Inf., coming from Cebu, via Talamban, was to attack their left and rear, while my column was to make a frontal attack at any point along the line (which was about four miles long) I might select.

At Camp Rowan I found Co. I, 19th Inf., commanded by Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, and three miles further up the stream, in the same canon, Capt. Edward T. Winston, with his company, D, 19th Inf., both under Major C. Woodbury of the said regiment. One field gun was in place on a mountain immediately above Winston's camp. The position for this gun had been selected by Capt. Rowan. Great difficulty had been experienced in taking it up, and the labor of Rowan's entire company, with a block and tackle, was required. On the 2d instant I visited the position and was favorably impressed with the location of the gun. On this day I carefully observed the enemy's position, which was in full view from the hill on which the gun was placed, and selected what seemed to be the most favorable slope to advance up the mountain, on which the natives had erected some twenty-five forts. On the 3d, after another very difficult climb, I reached the mountains on the right of their position and found their right very strong, with forts placed so as to protect their right and rear. Moreover, the approach to this part of their position was much more difficult than the one selected the day before, and which was now chosen as the line of assault. Upon returning to Camp Winston orders were given to immediately commence taking up the second gun to a position near and a little higher than the first, and Co. I, of the 44th Inf., under Lieut. White, was ordered forward to put it into position. It was necessary to again use the block and tackle, but by strenuous efforts it was gotten up in a day and a half. On the morning of the 6th the two remaining companies of the 44th Inf., at Camp Rowan, under Major Henry B. McCoy of the regiment, advanced to Capt. Winston's camp, and Capt. W. H. Allaire, with Co. H, of the 23d Inf., reached the said camp from El Pardo on the afternoon of the same day. Capt. Rowan, with his company, and Lieut. Frederick G. Lawton, with Co. M, of the 19th Inf., from Naga, arrived at Winston's camp on the morning of the 7th. All the companies designated to participate in the frontal attack were now at the said camp, at which point were also subsistence supplies for ten days, brought there by unsparing energy on the part of 1st Lieut. M. H. Barry, commissary, 44th Inf., U. S. V.

On the afternoon of the 5th I visited Cebu and had a further conversation with the commanding officer, and with Major Leefe, who, as stated, was to command the other column.

Before separating we arranged upon certain signals (rockets to be fired) to indicate to one another on the night of Sunday, the 7th, whether or not we were in a position to assault the next morning.

As there was no artillery officer available, and upon my request, Capt. William P. Evans, 19th Inf., was permitted to come out from Cebu to take charge of the field guns, and it is thought the success gained, with no loss of life and but two men wounded, was due, in a great measure, to the ability with which he performed the duty assigned him.

A fort on the summit was selected and indicated to battalion and company commanders as our objective point. Capt. Rowan had prepared an excellent map of the enemy's position, with the different forts thereon numbered from right to left. A copy of this map was given to each battalion and company commander, and to Capt. Evans, and a sheet was prepared for the latter, with a line drawn from the guns to each fort, on which the range, as determined by a plane-table survey, was placed. Before separating Capt. Evans was requested to test by actual fire the accuracy of these ranges. A number of shells were thrown into the different forts, especially those from which we anticipated the greatest opposition, and as many of the projectiles were seen to burst therein, this artillery fire undoubtedly greatly shook the morale of the enemy.

Notwithstanding our very best efforts, we did not succeed in reaching the little valley selected in which to form before beginning the ascent, until the failing moonlight caused a halt and the companies bivouacked on the banks of the river. The head of the column, however, was within a few hundred yards of the desired position. The men, wet through as they were, got such rest as could be obtained by lying down among the boulders and on the sand along the river bank. At 4.30 a. m. the command was quietly awakened and breakfast eaten. As soon as it was light enough to move, the march was resumed and the head of the column gained the desired position at the foot of the mountain at 5.30 a. m. The field hospital was established and surplus ammunition stored. Major McCoy, with his battalion, consisting of Cos. I, K and M, 44th Inf., U. S. V., commanded by 1st Lieut. W. J. White, Capt. K. T. Smith and James L. Malley, respectively, started up the slope at five minutes after 6 o'clock. Our presence was now observed by the enemy, who opened fire without doing damage. Major McCoy was ordered to halt temporarily in this position to await the arrival of the rear battalion, which had been unavoidably delayed by the carriers.

Major Woodbury's battalion arrived at 6 a. m., and after a few moments' delay in disposing of the surplus ammunition, moved, with the exception of Rowan's company, to the position which had been assigned it the day before. Up to this time the enemy's forts had kept up an intermittent fire. Notwithstanding all this fire, however, we had but two men wounded.

Much credit is due to the battalion and company commanders for the skillful manner in which they advanced their commands by echelon up the mountain, and for the well directed volleys which kept down the fire of or so demoralized the enemy as to render his fire wild and ineffective. The mountain was precipitous and rough, and the distance to be covered from the river to the indicated point on the summit about two miles. Many men were

overcome by heat and the great physical exertion, and fell by the wayside, but the great number climbed on, and from time to time gave such cheers as their exhaustion would permit.

Capt. Winston reached the summit about two minutes after nine o'clock, and was immediately followed by McCoy's battalion, and in quick succession by Rowan, Allaire and Lawton, the latter from the extreme left of our line. Our colors were planted on the summit at 9.15, three hours and ten minutes from the time of the advance from the foot of the mountain. The Filipinos were driven from one fort to another, until No. 5 was reached.

Here they made a stand for half an hour, although we were firing volleys at a distance of from two hundred and fifty to four hundred yards. This fort, built on a high knoll, was of earth, about twelve feet high and forty feet square; the embankment on three sides at the top was about five feet thick, and on the fourth not less than ten feet; the earth was held in place by well laid sod, and had the enemy held on resolutely, we must have met with great loss. Some of them fought bravely. They would stand up, exposing a good part of their bodies above the parapet, fire and then drop down. Fortunately for us they were poor marksmen.

At this time our artillery, at a range of four thousand yards, was directing its fire on a fort about two hundred yards from the one which was giving us the greatest trouble. I signaled to Capt. Evans to fire on the fort in our immediate front. In the meanwhile Allaire's company was moving around to threaten their line of retreat, with Lieut. Cadden advancing with Co. M, of the 44th Inf., to assist him. This turning movement, together with the fire of our troops, and a well directed shot from one of the field guns, which struck the base of the parapet, caused the enemy to flee, and all opposition was over. This was about 10.40 a. m. Ten of the enemy's dead were found; their wounded were all carried off. We captured twelve field pieces and small mountain guns, and thirty-two small arms of various patterns and of little worth.

From information obtained from some of the natives who were acting as carriers, it was believed that many of the insurgents had gone toward Balamban, on the west coast, and that that town was the headquarters for the insurgents in that section of the island. Believing the moral effect would be good to show our troops there immediately after driving the enemy from his chosen and strongly fortified position, I ordered Major McCoy, with his battalion, and Lieut. Lawton's company (M, of the 19th Inf.), to start at noon on the 9th and march to Balamban, and to return from there to Rowan's camp via Mandano and Cebu. This order was carried out and Major McCoy's report, submitted herewith, shows we were not mistaken in our surmises.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the members of my staff for their successful efforts to assist. Major William F. Lippitt, surgeon, with his assistants, looked after the needs of the medical department during our advance on Sudlon, and was prepared to give all needful attention to the command. Capt. Edward A. Stuart, adjutant, and Capt. Samuel C. Samuels, quartermaster, repeatedly went back and forth, under fire, carrying orders, and by their bearing setting an example to all around them. 1st Lieut. S. H. Mould, adjutant 3d Battalion, 44th Inf., U. S. V., assisted me as well as his battalion commander. To the officers and men of the entire command thanks are due for a cheerful compliance with all orders. The trying march on the night of the 7th, and the great physical effort required in ascending the mountain, was a severe test upon the enthusiasm of the troops, but they cheerfully overcame all obstacles, and showed vigor when exhaustion might have been expected.

This flag message, dated Cebu, Jan. 10, was sent to Col. McClernand by Col. Simon Snyder, 19th U. S. Inf., sub-district commander: "Congratulations for you and command for fine work of Monday."

## MAIL NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

If there is one quality more than another that stands out conspicuously in the American soldier's make-up it is his faculty of initiative. This was illustrated in the fight near Mabalacat on March 31, in which Sergt. Alonzo L. Johnson, of K Co., 9th Inf., was killed. The sergeant and his four men were walking along a road when from the brush at the roadside some ten insurgents opened on the patrol party at ten yards. Sergt. Johnson received three bullets, one of which tore through his brain. Minus a leader, the four privates handled themselves in a most creditable manner. They instantly rallied from their surprise and made straight for the bushes where the ambushers were hidden. The official report of the affair says that seven Filipinos were stretched dying on the ground in the space of a minute and three of the privates gave chase to the rest while the other went to Mabalacat for assistance. The body of Sergt. Johnson was recovered.

A company of the 12th Inf. in a reconnaissance on April 6 towards San Jose from Tarlac ran into a band of 50 ladrones, which they dispersed, capturing five horses, ammunition and some arms. Artificer August Schutty was killed. They were looking for these rebels, but did not expect to run into the band as soon as they did. The enemy dropped their guns and ran in confusion.

The rebel stronghold at Macabulos was taken and destroyed by a detachment of the 17th Infantry, commanded by Col. Jacob H. Smith. On April 9, marching rapidly in the early morning, the Americans came upon the natives before the alarm could be given by rebel sympathizers. At the first glimpse of khaki the sentries in the trenches opened fire. Like clock work the men deployed. The ladrones scattered in a wild flight for safety, throwing away their guns and other equipments. The casualties of the Americans were few. Lieut. F. J. Morrow, according to the Manila "Freedom," received a flesh wound in the hip from a Remington bullet while several men of the battalion received slight scratches. The wounded officer was sent to the Military Hospital at Dagupan for treatment. Capt. Carr, with a detachment of Signal Corps men, accompanied the expedition, and by the time the fight opened they were up to the line and in communication with the garrison at Camalig.

K Battery, 3d Art., has well earned the rest it has been enjoying in Manila. This battery arrived in Manila Bay on July 20, 1898; on July 31 it was engaged with the Spanish in the attack on our trenches, also on the 4th, 6th and 9th of August it did its share in the taking of Manila. On February 4 and 5, 1899, it was engaged in Manila with the outbreak and then came the fighting to Calocan, including the taking of that place. After that it was constantly engaged while in garrison there until it started on the march for Malolos. The fighting on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of March was very severe, and in all this the 3d Art. took a prominent part, none more conspicuously than K Battery.

On March 21 a reconnoitering party, consisting of Lieut. Gilmer and 16 men of the 49th Vol. (colored) Inf., left Linao, near Aparri, taking a direction towards Sanchez Mira. Detachments of A and D Cos., 16th Inf., had passed through this town a few days previous, and the

bands of insurgents, who have been infesting that part of the country lately, must have thought the Americans were satisfied as they allowed themselves to be surprised by Lieut. Gilmer's party. The fight, however, did not last long, the insurgents not being able to stand the rushes, and they fled, leaving two dead and several wounded on the field.

Major-Gen. Bates and his aides, Capt. Smiley, Lieut. Reeve, Lieut. Cowan and Capt. Ramsay, arrived in Manila on April 9 after a triumphant expedition to Mindanao, bringing with them 275 captured rifles and 90 cannon. At Cagayan, on the bay of Macajala, they expected to meet with determined resistance and preparations for action were under way on the gunboats, and the troops on the transports were also ready for a hurried disembarkation, when the fleet entered the bay, and dropped anchor a few miles off the town. The rebel garrison, consisting of several hundred men, had prepared to resist the American occupation, but the sight of the gunboats had the desired effect, and the white flag was run up.

The cannon captured at Cagayan were loaded and trained on the harbor and the only thing lacking was a man determined enough to pull the lanyards. They were all of an old model, some bearing date marks of the sixteenth century. Many of them not being of Spanish manufacture would indicate that they were once the property of the Moros, who once roved the China Sea. After the fall of Cagayan, Surigao and Misamis, both north coast towns of considerable importance, were occupied, Gen. Bates establishing his headquarters at Misamis. After the occupation of Misamis, one company of the 40th Vol. Inf. and the gunboat Yorktown received orders to proceed northward along the coast and occupied the port of Dapitan without any material resistance.

Little, if anything, has been heard from the Sims-Dudley dynamite guns in the Philippines since Paul D. Stockly was captured by the Filipinos. This young man is a son of President William Stockly, of the Sims-Dudley Company, of Lakewood, N. J. Last summer he secured a commission and was assigned to the 21st Inf. as a 2d lieutenant. On Jan. 12 he was taken prisoner in the Philippines. His comrades heard him fire his revolver a little distance off in the bush. They rushed in the direction of the shot and found his horse, but no trace of Stockly. On Jan. 28 Spanish prisoners arrived in Manila said they had seen Stockly. Another party later brought the same tidings. The last report, received over a month ago, stated he was alive and well.

The town of Orion, province of Bataan, headquarters of the first battalion of the 32d Vol. Inf., Major Morton J. Henry commanding, was furiously attacked by a large force of rebels on the night of April 7. The fight continued all night, but the enemy was chased over the mountains, leaving 18 prisoners, seven rifles and 11 wounded men behind. The rebel loss was estimated to have been very great. The Americans had two men slightly wounded. Call to quarters for the garrison goes at 8.45. It was this hour that the enemy had selected to drive the garrison out. Many of the soldiers had retired to their bunks and were sound asleep when there were shots fired on the outposts from two directions. Capt. John H. Goldman and 20 men and Lieut. Philip Mowry with 20 men started out leaving 30 men to guard the prisoners and headquarters under command of Major Henry. They had hardly left the church when they ran into the enemy who had entrenched themselves within 300 yards of the center of the town about 300 strong. The rebels opened up and soon the battle was raging. At 11 o'clock the enemy was driven out by they took up a position in the mountains outside the town and a desultory fire was kept up all night. When the dawn came this exhibition ceased and hardly an armed native could be found anywhere and all were amigos. Sergt. George M. Penn was commended for his coolness and gallantry under fire. With a detachment of eight men he succeeded in capturing 18 prisoners, 7 of whom were armed.

In the capture of the outlaws Gonzales and Morales, whose execution in the Philippines was described in our issue of May 19, detachments of the 36th Vol. Inf. under Lieutenants D. H. Biddle and Saml. W. Widdfield did some clever work. The particulars and evidence of the case were worked up by Major J. O. A. Braden, of the 36th Vol. Inf. The wives of both of the condemned men visited Gen. MacArthur and Col. Smith several times to intercede for their husbands, but their pleadings were of no avail.

## FROM THE ISLANDS.

At the United States army post at Quemados, Cuba, Col. Baldwin in making improvements in the barracks gives the work out to soldiers who are paid fifty cents each day. Complaints have been made by civilians. Some of the soldiers who are compelled to work are also opposed to the plan. The industrious men among the soldiers are pleased at the opportunity for making extra money and are having nothing to say.

Public roads have been and are being constructed in Havana and Pinar provinces, Cuba, that will do much for military communication. A road has been built from Guanajay and Mariel to Cabana and Pinar del Rio, and is now being prolonged to Bahiahonda. Another road of importance is the one recently finished from Columbia Barracks to the Almendares river and across to Vedado. This road not only makes connection with these important places, but unites the troops at Columbia Barracks with those of the artillery stationed along the coast near Havana.

The movement inaugurated at the Cabanas military post, Cuba, by Col. John R. Myrick, to provide recreation and pleasure for his men, has resulted in the organization of an athletic association. Col. Myrick has set aside Decoration Day as a field day for sports.

In the new quarters for the officers at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, the cavalry and artillery officers' quarters will be so located as to be upon the same line as the present quarters of the infantry officers. This will be a great improvement and will add very much to the appearance of the post. The Vento water has been introduced for drinking and shower bath purposes, both for officers and men, while a perfect sewer system connects all buildings with the sea.

A recent issue of the "News" of San Juan, Porto Rico said: "Col. Glassford, of the Signal Corps, passed through town last week on an inspection tour of the part of the island, and contemplates the building of a new line through from San Juan to Humacao."

The total customs receipts in the island of Porto Rico for the three months ended on March 31, 1900, were \$197,832. The total customs receipts in the island for the same three months of 1899 were \$354,822.

Gen. Davis ordered Capt. Wm. V. Judson, U. S. Eng. to make a report on the best way to rid the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, of the two ships sunk there. The report sent to Washington recommends a \$6,000 appropriation to clear the channel. With the entrance ridged both of these hulks it will give a fine, wide entrance with water not less than fifty feet deep and will permit all large war vessels to anchor in the bay. Range lights will be placed in the harbor soon, so as to allow vessels to enter at night instead of lying outside.



## OPERATIONS OF YOUNG'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.

The War Department has given out the report of operations of Brigadier-Gen. S. B. M. Young, commanding a provisional cavalry brigade, which was composed at various times of portions of the 3d and 4th Cav., the Macabebe battalion of native scouts, the 22d, 24th, 33d, 34th and 37th Inf., between October 11, 1899, and January 1, 1900, in northern Luzon, during which he rode entirely around the opposing forces of MacArthur and Aguinaldo, breaking up the boasted "invincible army" of insurgents into small detachments, and thus enabling MacArthur to move forward without serious opposition. As the report is quite long, we give a resume of it.

The date on which the more interesting of these operations began is the 9th of October, 1899, when Gen. Young, after a conference with Gens. Otis and Lawton, joined his command at San Fernando, Pampanga. Gen. MacArthur was at Angeles, on the railroad about fifty miles from Manila, with two troops of the 4th Cav., Light Bat. E, 1st Art. and the 32d Inf. The 22d Inf. was at Candaba, the 3d at Baliuag and a detachment at Calumpit; Wheeler, with the 1st brigade, was below Angeles, and Grant, with the 2d brigade, at San Fernando. The insurgents were scattered between the Pampanga river and the railway, Aguinaldo, with the insurgent government, being at Tarlac. Young now pulled out with Major Ballance's battalion of the 22d, the Macabebe scouts under Batson, and Lowe's scouts under Castner, moving up the east bank of the Pampanga. Two battalions of the 24th, the mounted battery and the unmounted squadron of the 4th Cav., were at Mexico, but on Oct. 11 they moved to Santa Ana, the objective being the capture or disintegration of Aguinaldo's army, the release of the Spanish prisoners and the possible recapture of Lieut. Gillmore and party.

By 9.30 on Oct. 12 Lieut.-Col. Keller, with one battalion of the 24th Inf., with but one casualty, had possession of Arayat, a town of some 15,000 people, ten miles east of Bacolor, 50 miles N. N. E. of Manila. This was made a base of operations and the command re-organized, being joined by Ballance and Baldwin with their battalions of the 22d and an engineer detachment under Lieut. Oakes. San Pedro Magalang was taken Oct. 13 and later in the day Batson, with two companies of Macabebes, joined. Cabiao, a town of some 10,000, on the Pampanga, was the next objective, and between Arayat and that point the insurgents were strongly entrenched. At Libutad a front attack was made on the enemy's position, where a stubborn resistance was made, but the town was captured without serious resistance. In the afternoon of the same day Ballance moved forward on the road to San Isidro. At San Fernando, about two miles out from Cabiao, the insurgents were driven from the intrenchments without loss and San Fernando was entered that afternoon.

The overwhelming defeat of the insurgents at Libutad and San Fernando so dispirited them that little opposition was encountered until reaching the works in front of San Isidro. Hayes, with a mounted squadron of the 4th Cav., and Scott, with a mounted battery of the 37th, on the night of the 18th joined Young, who was escorted by Chase's troop of the 3d Cav. The roads and trails encountered during this week's advance were abominable; officers and men were drenched with filthy water and covered with mud from head to foot. Notwithstanding this Gen. Young moved out early on the morning of Oct. 19 with Ballance's battalion of the 22d, the Light Battery, the mounted troop of the 37th, and detachments of the 4th Cav., all under the command of Major Ballance. Some two miles beyond San Fernando a screen of scouts assembled at a partially destroyed bridge over an unfordable stream. Here they were met by a strong fire from a concealed enemy, but without faltering they rushed across the stringers and held the opposite bank until the arrival of Ballance's advance, although 25 per cent. were shot in doing so. Even after being severely wounded these scouts continued to use their rifles. The bridge was then repaired sufficiently to permit the passage of the artillery, and the advance was continued to Calaba, where our troops charged through, driving the enemy from their intrenchments and through Calaba.

From Calaba to San Isidro the road has two forks and the insurgents were intrenched on both. Ballance took the direct road to the town with his battalion of the 22d, two dismounted troops of the 4th Cav., under Capt. Rivers, four guns of the Light Battery, and the dismounted troop of the 37th. Chase, with two guns of the battery, two troops of the 4th Cav., and a company of infantry, proceeded along the river road.

The advance of the skirmish line and capture of San Isidro was among the liveliest engagements of the campaign. The direct road was almost impassable. The men were drenched with water and covered with mud, but without halting the thoroughly exhausted cavalry kept up the run through the town until darkness ended the pursuit. The enemy's loss is known to have been very heavy. Gen. Young estimates the force in front of him at about a thousand, under Pio del Pilar.

For his rapid and creditable tactical work in the advance and capture of San Isidro, Major Ballance, 22d U. S. Inf., and his command are highly commended. At times without food, shelter, blankets or shoes, a straggler was never seen; the fire discipline was most excellent, and, without reflecting on others, Gen. Young commends this as the finest and most efficient battalion he has ever seen in the American Army. "It skirmished and fought through miles of mud and water, in general ahead of my cavalry, from Arayat to Cabanatuan, and from there on it did most remarkable work in the face of the greatest difficulties." Between Humangan and Rosales, where it cut loose from everything but its guns and ammunition, it fought its way in the very heart of the enemy's country, exhibiting a daring and achieving a success which Gen. Young remarks cannot but serve as an example to modern tactical students of what can be accomplished by comparatively a small military force properly disciplined and commanded.

Oct. 27 Gen. Young crossed the Capan and proceeded up the road towards Santa Rosa, with Ballance's battalion, Castner's scouts, Scott's battery, two squadrons of the 4th Cav., under Lieut.-Col. Hayes, and Chase's troop of the 3d; leaving Taylor's light battery, a battalion of the 24th, under Keller, to garrison San Isidro; two companies of Macabebes on the opposite side of the river from San Isidro, and a battalion of the 24th at Cabiao. Between San Isidro and Santa Rosa, the next objective, a distance of ten miles, the country is traversed by six deep streams with perpendicular banks, over each of which the troops constructed bridges, working in water five to eight feet deep. The intrenchments at the Tambo river were strong and occupied by insurgents in strength, but Ballance's men sent them flying. At Tambo barrio another company of insurgents were attacked and dispersed. At the Taboatin occurred an exceptionally sharp engagement, where the insur-

gents lost 13 killed and 20 wounded out of 1,000. With some difficulty the entire command was taken across the river, and pushed forward to Santa Rosa, four miles distant. The appearance of Chase's troop of the 2d Cav. moving across the rice fields in mud and water above the bellies of the horses so frightened the enemy that they left their intrenching implements in the trenches and failed to destroy the floating bridge.

The next point was Cabanatuan, a place which had never been reached by Americans, and where the insurgents held 4,000 Spanish and some American prisoners. Ballance, Oct. 30, drove out the enemy and captured the town with but slight resistance.

Oct. 31 Talavera, nine miles north of Cabanatuan, and Aliaga, eight miles west, were occupied by the 4th Cav. At the former point were captured two small cannon, 13 brass howitzers, 28 gas pipe cannon covered with wooden tubes and wound with wire, a large amount of ammunition, 7,000 pounds of flour and much other valuable property.

We shall complete the synopsis of this report another week, commencing with the operations of November.

## LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

We are favored with the extract which follows from a private letter received from our military attaché in South Africa, Capt. S. L. H. Slocum, U. S. A.:

Bloemfontein, South Africa, April 12, 1900. It is just a month since we marched into this pretty little capital of the Orange Free State. Leaving Cape Town on February 12, we reached Enslin on the 13th, but found Lord Roberts had gone, leaving orders for the attaches to join him at Waterfall Drift, about twenty miles away. Accordingly we started with convoy and a small infantry escort. Col. Trimmel, the Austrian attaché, and myself got tired marching with the wagons and galloped ahead. After riding two or three hours we heard artillery firing in front. We hurried forward to Waterfall Drift and found Lord Roberts with his army had left at four o'clock that morning and the Boers had attacked and cut off the rear guard with about 200 wagons.

The question then presented itself whether we should go back and join the others in the rear, return with them to the railroad, and probably not join Lord Roberts for days, or take our chances and make a run for his headquarters. So, after watching the fight for about an hour and figuring on our direction, we started and fortunately got through all right and joined Lord Roberts at dusk. It was a long ride of forty miles in a broiling sub-tropical sun, without water, and it is needless to say we were very glad to get there. We, of course, had nothing but what we had carried on our horses. They gave us a blanket apiece and for three days we slept on the ground. They were all extremely kind to us and took us right into their mess, etc. The other attaches joined us at Jacobsdal, from Modder river, three days later. They, on hearing that Lord Roberts had left Waterfall Drift and advanced and that the rear was cut off, returned to the railroad and reported that we were missing.

The army advanced with some little fighting to Klip Drift, where Cronje's army was struck on its retreat eastward, and followed to Paardesberg Drift, where he made a stand. Gen. French, with the cavalry and some mounted infantry, having come down from Kimberly, and got to his front. Cronje and his army (about 4,300 men), got into the river bed and made his fight. It is impossible to describe the frightful condition his camp, or laager, in the river bed, was in when they surrendered. With dead men, wounded men, dead horses and oxen by the hundred, it was horrible, and the smell was thick as smoke. The British army had been on one-half rations for two weeks, and their only supply of water was from the river below the Boer laager. We had to hold our nose while drinking it. I have drunk bad water on the plains many times, but it was nectar compared to this Modder river water. The result of drinking this water is now showing itself in the large number of enteric-typhoid fever cases. Fortunately, all of us have come through in good shape, and I was never better in my life than now.

After Paardesberg we had two fights on our march to Bloemfontein, which we entered with only a little opposition. We have had to wait here for rations, etc., for the army is terribly hungry. When Lord Roberts advances I think these Boers south of us will bolt for the north, join the others and fight our advance. Certainly there will be hard fighting in the Transvaal.

This country is very much like the prairies in the West—a level plain, broken here and there by small hills and stony ridges. These hills or kopjes are peculiar, rising straight up from the plain and covered with immense boulders, making natural fortresses. The trouble is, that three or four men on them with the magazine gun and smokeless powder, can easily be magnified into three or four hundred. In fact, it is hardly possible to tell at first how many men are firing at you, so you must stop, deploy and prepare for strong resistance.

I have nothing but unbounded praise for the British soldier, and this kind of warfare is very different from that he has been accustomed to.

## OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Manila, May 21, 1900. Col. Edward A. Godwin, 40th Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., reports engagement May 14, 80 men 40th Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Elliott at Agusan near Cagayan, Cagayan Province (Mindanao); enemy 500 strong, in good position, routed, 52 killed, 31 Remingtons and quantity of ammunition captured; our loss in killed: Co. I, 40th Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., Corp. James O'Neill, John W. Shaw; our loss in wounded: Co. I, 40th U. S. Vol. Inf., Corp. Jack Cook, wounded in thigh; moderate; Artificer Edwin E. Dodds, wounded in thigh; slight; Co. K, 40th Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., Mack D. Smith, wounded in thigh, moderate. MACARTHUR.

The dispatch under this heading in our issue of May 19, that had a date of April 14 should have been dated May 14.

Havana, May 21.

Adjutant-General, Washington: Deaths: Pinar del Rio, Private James M. Steele, 7th Cav., died 3d, general paralysis; Guanajay Barracks, James Farrell, G, 8th Inf., died 11th acute nephritis; Columbia Barracks, Hamilton D. Sullivan, Signal Corps, died 12th, hepatic abscess; Pinar del Rio, William E. Landree, sergeant, Co. G, 1st Inf., died 16th malarial fever, nephritis and meningitis; Puerto Principe, J. J. Judge, civilian, American, died 6th, yellow fever; Santiago, Judge, civilian, American, died 6th, yellow fever; Santiago, May 16, Co. H, 13th Inf., William W. Crowell; Co. C, 39th Inf., George Roddin.

Manila, May 21.

Adjutant-General, Washington: Deaths: May 6, band, 34th Inf., Ray C. Perkins; Co. C, 37th Inf., Howard M. McCall; May 8, Co. F, 46th Inf., Corp. Edward Flood; May 10, Co. C, 37th Inf., James T. Heskett; May 12, Co. F, 4th Inf., Sergt. Thomas Ryan; May 14, Troop I, 4th Cav., Hugh H. Thompson; Co. A, 39th Inf., Gustav A. Krueger; May 15, Co. B, 39th Inf., Artificer N. Wise; Co. A, 5th Inf., Eugene S. Farnham; May 16, Co. H, 13th Inf., William W. Crowell; Co. C, 39th Inf., George Roddin.

Typoid Fever—April 29, Co. I, 47th Inf., Howard Tem-

pling; May 11, Co. G, 39th Inf., Scott L. Larson; Drowned: Accidentally, May 15, Co. M, 4th Inf., Frederick W. Franks; Co. H, 48th Inf., Harrison Dirks; Suicide: May 15, Troop D, 3d Cav., Farrier Edward Watson; Appendicitis: May 15, Co. H, 48th Inf., Isaac M. Hoskins; Malarial fever: May 3, Co. D, 41st Inf., Edward Bastian; Peritonitis: May 11, Co. F, 18th Inf., Lee Shepherd; Septicemia: May 6, Co. E, 29th Inf., Robert F. Floyd; Pneumonia: May 11, Co. A, 35th Vol. Inf., James W. Moran; Accidentally Shot: May 3, Co. K, 4th Inf., Corp. Erskine H. Dorman; Tetanus: May 17, Battery F, 6th Art., Corp. Chasie Sweeney. MACARTHUR.

Manila, May 21.

Adjutant-General, Washington: Col. Edward A. Godwin, 40th regiment, U. S. Vol. Inf., reports engagement May 14 between 80 men of the 40th regiment, U. S. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Elliott at Agusan, near Cagayan, Cagayan Province (Mindanao). Enemy, 500 strong, in good position, were routed; 52 killed; 31 Remingtons and quantity ammunition captured. Our loss in killed: Co. I, 40th regiment U. S. Vol. Inf., Corporal James O'Neill, John W. Shaw; our loss in wounded: Co. I, 40th regiment U. S. Vol. Inf., Corporal Jack Cook, wounded in thigh; moderate; Artificer Edwin E. Dodds, wounded in thigh; slight; Co. K, 40th regiment, U. S. Vol. Inf., Mack D. Smith, wounded in thigh; moderate. MACARTHUR.

Manila, May 21.

Adjutant-General, Washington: Wheaton reports two companies of insurgents, comprising the Commandante, one captain, two lieutenants, four 2d lieutenants and 162 men with 162 guns in good condition, and small quantity of ammunition, surrendered at Tarlac at 2 a. m., May 21. This is the first instance in the islands of the surrender of organizations complete and is regarded as significant and important. MACARTHUR.

Manila, May 21.

Adjutant-General, Washington: 2d Lieut. George L. Jackson, 47th U. S. Vol. Inf., died at 11:15, night of May 21st, of bright's disease. MACARTHUR.

## THE ARMY.

(Continued from Page 919.)

all confirmed by the Senate on May 17. Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 23, 1900:

## REGULAR ARMY.

Regular Army: Capt. William W. McCammon, 4th Inf., to be major, May 12, 1900.

## VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain—Kensley J. Hampton, of Kentucky, May 3, 1900; First Lieut. Peter W. Davison, 23d U. S. Inf., May 12, 1900.

To be assistant commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain—First Lieut. Henry G. Cole, 33d U. S. Inf., May 15, 1900. Forty-second Inf.—First Sergt. Thos. Carl, Company A, 43d Inf., to be second lieutenant, May 9, 1900.

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V., will proceed to New York City. (May 16, D. Cuba.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 5th Inf., is extended twenty days. (May 16, D. Cuba.)

Major Philip F. Harvey, surg., is detailed as a member of the Presidio Examining Board, vice Capt. James M. Kennedy, asst surg., relieved. (May 23, W. D.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. Maxwell S. Simpson, is extended fifteen days. (May 23, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. James H. Holloway will report for duty on the transport Rosecrans, to relieve A. A. Surg. Robert E. Caldwell, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (May 23, W. D.)

Capt. George O. Squier, Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for duty. (May 23, W. D.)

Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., 1st Art., will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., June 1, 1900, to examine mine plant and materials and to study submarine mines. (May 23, W. D.)

Par. 13, S. O. 96, April 26, 1900, W. D., relating to Capt. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, is revoked. (May 23, W. D.)

Par. 3, S. O. 116, May 17, 1900, W. D., relating to 2d Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, 3d Art., is revoked. (May 23, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 7th Art., will report before examining board to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination for promotion. (May 23, W. D.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th Inf., is extended four months. (May 23, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, 35th Inf., will report before Presidio Examining Board. (May 23, W. D.)

The board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Monroe for examination of officers as to their fitness for promotion is dissolved. (May 24, W. D.)

1st Lieut. James M. Love, Jr., 5th Inf., transferred from Co. H to Co. E. (May 24, W. D.)

Leave granted Capt. William C. Wren, 17th Inf., extended one month.

Leave granted Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, J. A., extended 15 days.

Major William S. Patten, Q. M., to New York City on official business pertaining to Q. M. Dept.

Leave granted Capt. George Patten, 14th Inf., further extended two months.

Leave granted 2d Lieut. John Oliver, 27th Vol. Inf., extended one month.

Leave for four months granted Major John C. Scantling, 2d Art.

Leave granted Major Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf., extended two months.

Major Walter Reed, Surg., and Act. Asst. Surg. James Carroll to New York City for temporary duty and then to Quemasos, Cuba, as members of a medical board for scientific investigation of infectious diseases of Cuba, the other members being Act. Asst. Surgs. Aristides Agamonte and Jesse W. Lasear.

2d Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 27th Inf., to Columbus Barracks; 1st Lieut. John Crotty, 4th Inf., to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment.

G. O. 72, MAY 24, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I.—G. O. 66 of May 17, amending par. 559 of the Regulations, is rescinded.

II.—Publishes an act of Congress.

G. O. 71, MAY 22, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

1. Establishes a school for electrician sergeants at Fort Monroe, Va., as a branch of the Artillery School. The plan of organization and instruction and the time to be devoted to the different subjects will be prescribed by the officer in charge of the school, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the Artillery School and the Commanding General of the Army.

(Par. 2 and 3 prescribe the duties of the officer in charge. Par. 4 directs as to admission of applicants for the position of electrician sergeant.)

5. On the favorable recommendation of the officer in charge of the school, the candidate will receive a certificate of proficiency for appointment as electrician sergeant.

6. Candidates who fail to qualify at the expiration of six months will be returned to their proper stations, and shall not be permitted to undergo a second examination for candidate until the expiration of six months, nor unless recommended by the commanding officer of the school.

Electrician sergeants who may fail to pass the examination shall be re-examined within six months if they so desire, and upon second failure shall not be eligible to re-enlistment in the grade of electrician sergeant; but if their character and previous service are deemed specially meritorious they may be transferred to the line or to the corps from which they were appointed or discharged the service, as the Secretary of War may direct.



## MAXIM-NORDENFELDT 75-MM. GUN.

Capt. George W. Van Deusen, 7th U. S. Art., in a detailed report to the Adjutant-General on the testing of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt 75-millimeter gun in the field in the Philippines, says that he left New York Sept. 27, 1899, under orders, and on reaching London found that the guns had already been shipped from the factory of Vickers, Sons, Maxim & Co., from whom they were purchased, after inspection by Col. S. S. Sumner, U. S. Military Attache. Capt. Van Deusen made a study of the mechanism, construction and method of packing the guns for transportation, every facility being given him at the factory, and then sailed for Manila. There he prepared four of the guns for transportation to Zamboanga, with the 31st U. S. V. I., in charge of Major J. E. McMahon. A company in command of Capt. Stivers, a West Point graduate of 1879, was detailed in charge of the guns. Their working proved most satisfactory, but was not tested in the field at that time.

On Dec. 10, 1899, Capt. Van Deusen took two of the guns to Vigan, when by Gen. Young's order they were transferred to 1st Lieut. J. C. Lowenberg, 37th Vol. Inf., formerly a 1st Sergeant of Artillery, who was given full instruction in their use. These guns were reported later to have been in action under exceptionally severe conditions as to elevation and range, with results satisfactory in every respect.

Another gun was shipped to Aparri with the 16th Inf., leaving five at Manila. Two of these by order of Gen. Schwan were sent with Col. Lockett on an expedition against the insurgents at Montalban near San Mateo, in charge of a detail of ten privates and two "noncoms," from Battery E, 6th Art., for each gun. This proved the minimum number of men necessary to the handling of a gun. At Capt. Van Deusen's own request he was placed in command of the detail. The guns reached San Mateo on Dec. 26. Proceeding four miles to Montalban next day the insurgents were found strongly entrenched on the side of a mountain, commanding the road and river. The guns were placed about 1,500 yards from this position to cover the deployment of the infantry, and fire was opened with shell, followed by shrapnel when the range was obtained. Later they were advanced 500 yards to a field commanding the trenches on two sides, and the enemy were soon dislodged and driven over the top of the mountain. At this range two shrapnel were exploded exactly in the spot from which the smoke of the enemy's rifles appeared as they fired. Not another shot was fired by this body of the enemy, nor was anything further heard from it. Two shots at an insurgent field piece silenced it effectually. When the gun was captured later, it was found that the second shell had exploded within four feet of the piece. This piece was being served under the charge of one Howard, a deserter from the California Volunteers and at that time holding the rank of Major of Artillery in the insurgent forces.

The Adjutant of Major Brooke's battalion of the 46th Vol. Inf. was sent to request Col. Lockett to send the artillery to assist against strong intrenchments. The guns took position in a rice field in rear of the battalion and opened fire upon two sets of trenches, at 500 and 800 yards. At these ranges fire was very accurate, and five rounds at each range silenced the enemy's fire and drove them from the trenches. This was the last position of the insurgents, so the battery was withdrawn to San Mateo, and later to Manila. During this action 58 rounds were fired, 48 shrapnel and 10 shell. The action of the ammunition was perfect in every way, there being no misfires, and every round being exploded as required by the setting of the fuse or on impact. The recoil, even after continued firing, was very small, not more than a couple of feet as a maximum, with little derangement of the firing position. The bores of the pieces at the end were practically as clean and bright as if they had not been used.

Another trip of the guns with Gen. Schwan's Expeditionary Brigade gave equally good results. On Feb. 3, 1900, having no more field duty to do, Capt. Van Deusen was ordered home. In conclusion he states that the behavior of the gun and ammunition in actual use was excellent in every particular. The mechanism for taking the gun and carriage apart is simple, easily understood and so strongly made as not to be easily disabled. The guns were hauled over rocks and through rivers so deep that the guns were under water. Often they were upset and dragged for some distance in that position. On one occasion the mule carrying the gun jumped from a bridge at least twenty feet above a stream, striking on his back, that is, on the gun, on a rock without inflicting the slightest injury on either gun or mule. At no time was any part of the mechanism in such condition as to interfere in the slightest degree with the perfect working and dismounting of the gun. It was thought by some that the elevating mechanism was so low on the carriage that, when hauled through mud, it would become clogged with dirt and unserviceable. This was thoroughly tested. The gearing mechanism is so simple that it practically cleaned itself, and even if not,

the dirt could be easily brushed out with the fingers or a cloth. When packed there could be no danger from this source. The recoil was almost eliminated by the recoil cylinders and train spade, and it was not found necessary to use the brake ropes on the wheels. In the handling arrangements for the guns strength seems to have been sacrificed to lightness, although a few more pounds in weight would not make any appreciable difference in the packing arrangements.

The ammunition used was perfectly satisfactory. Shrapnel and shell were the only kinds used, and they are the only kinds really necessary for the conditions existing in the islands. For each 12 rounds taken, he considers 10 shrapnel and 2 shell as the proper proportion. There were no premature explosions or failures. Although subjected to severe usage in packing, the ammunition was always in shape for use, and the metal packing cases were so excellently arranged that the shrapnel could always be carried fused ready for immediate use without danger.

With some few minor exceptions the pack saddle is the best Capt. Van Deusen has ever seen. The fair leather straps are rather light for hard work, and many of them broke. This was partially due to the buckles, and it would be better to substitute a lashing for the buckle. The cinches are of cord and can not compare with our hair cinch. It might be an improvement to have a special saddle for the trail, so that it could be raised in rear. Otherwise the spade part is apt to hit the animal on the tail as he walks. Two strong, even-gaited mules were selected, and after a couple of days experience the loads shaped themselves so that they would not require attention for hours, although the animals were climbing the steepest hills, jumping ditches, etc. The construction and fit of the saddle is very superior so far as regards ease and comfort to the animal. The fact that the saddles are interchangeable is a great advantage, especially where packing is to be hurried and before daylight.

From experience and from conversation with other artillery officers, his opinion is that a mountain gun of this or similar type is the gun needed for service in the Philippine Islands, and probably the only kind needed. The 32-inch field gun, although fairly good in its place, must be hauled, and consequently is only useful in a country provided, to some extent at least, with roads. This gun and carriage did not seem to stand rough usage overwell, and there was constant necessity for repair to elevating screws, vent bushings, etc. There was also great complaint as to the ammunition, there being many premature explosions, sometimes in the gun itself, so that it was not always considered safe to fire over the heads of the advancing troops. This was probably due to some accident in manufacture, and should be easily remedied. But any system, he believes, for field artillery of this class is radically defective which does not involve the quick firing principle and the use of fixed ammunition, this being necessary both for the proper protection of the ammunition, and quick and accurate service of the piece. The 3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun was used to a considerable extent, and did some good work, but the packing arrangements for this gun are not satisfactory, and it was hauled whenever in use. It is said that the saddles are so poorly constructed that the back of the mule is galled in a very short time. Another objection to the gun is the excessive recoil, which was often as much as fifteen feet, the gun being overturned. The 1.65-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun Capt. Van Deusen considers as practically useless for field work. It is too light and fires only a shell with a small bursting charge, while shrapnel is the ammunition needed.

The 75-millimeter Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun seems to him to more nearly fill the requirements for a gun to be used in our island service than any other gun of which he has knowledge. The comparatively low initial velocity gives enough of the curve to the trajectory to render it more effective against trenches than the high power gun with a flat trajectory. It has not the penetrating power of the latter, but has sufficient to overcome any obstacles that are likely to be opposed to it. In the fighting for which it will be used, there will be no strong fortifications or walls to be beaten down, only trenches and light shelters, for which small penetrating effect will be needed. The gun is sighted up to 4,000 yards, and was fired with good results at 3,200 yards. No greater range than 4,000 yards will ever be required, and most of the fighting will be under 2,000 yards at which short ranges the gun is very accurate and effective. The shrapnel and shell used is quite heavy enough, 12.5 pounds, although a heavier one can be provided, if required, and a sight scale is furnished for the heavier ammunition. The ammunition used was made in England, the fuses being of the Krupp pattern, and the action was perfect. There is no reason why equally good ammunition should not be made in this country. The almost complete control of the recoil by the cylinders attached to the jacket is an advantage that can not be over-estimated, if the gun is to be used under circumstances calling for rapid fire. The action of the cylinders is simple and they can be filled with water if no other fluid is available. The breech mechanism is simple, opening by a single motion, and can be entirely taken apart without the use of any tools. The coning of the breech block is such that the

largest surface is next to the powder chamber where the greatest resistance is needed, so that there is no danger of the threads stripping.

On account of the jacket one more mule is required for the packing than with the Hotchkiss. One artillery officer stated that he considered the time taken to lead the mules into position and to unpack and put together the gun as a great drawback; that the 3.2-inch gun could be brought up at a gallop by six horses and unlimbered in a very much shorter time. This might be true if all conditions were favorable for the larger gun. But in a country with no roads, with ditches to cross and bushes to penetrate, it would seem that the advantage would be in favor of the led animals. When an unskilled detachment could unpack the gun and place it in the firing position within two minutes, it is not considered that this matter of time would be worthy of consideration. Officers with whom the gun detachments have served stated that they were thoroughly convinced that the gun could be taken wherever an infantryman could go without using his hands for climbing. If all the light batteries should be withdrawn from the field and replaced by a lesser number of batteries of these mountain guns, the artillery work could be much more effectively and creditably performed, and there would be no opportunity given for any complaint as to delay being caused by the artillery.

The organization of a mountain battery was not tested practically. Capt. Van Deusen formulated a plan for the equipment of a battery of six guns, which was submitted to the Department Commander in Manila. In this plan, he estimated that each battery should have one captain, three lieutenants, total commissioned 4; one 1st sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, one stable sergeant, one blacksmith, one saddler, two cooks, two trumpeters, six sergeants, six corporals and ninety cannoneers, total enlisted, 111. Animals, 85, including mules for mounting officers and others, 13; for guns, 24; ammunition, 30; blacksmith and saddler outfit, 3; spare animals, 15. In addition to this each battery should have a small pack train of about 15 mules to carry rations, etc., if the battery is to move as an independent organization, making a total of 100 animals.

The service of the piece and drill for these guns would be very simple, and any technical method would probably be subject to more or less modification to fulfill the requirements of actual service.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. D. No transfers are now made from the Army to the Navy.

SUBSCRIBER. The next vacancy to the Naval Academy in the 8th District of Ohio will occur in 1903.

H. H. A. The fate of the reorganization bill is shown by an article on another page. No thought has been given to additional chaplains and it is hence impossible to answer your questions concerning them.

L. E. B. Neither a 3d nor 2d Lieutenant of the Revenue Cutter Service can be compared as to rank with a naval officer, except to say that the naval officer takes precedence on occasions of ceremony. A Revenue Cutter officer cannot enter the Navy without examination. These two services are distinct and separate.

H. P. No further enlistments are accepted in the Volunteer Army. This army will all be back in the United States by July, 1901. They will begin to return in November, 1900.

NAVY BOY.—Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 years may, with the consent of their parents or guardians, be enlisted to serve in the Navy until 21. They must be able to read and write, be of good character and free from physical defects. Apprentices are educated to fill the positions of seamen and petty officers. Boys are enlisted as third-class apprentices and receive \$9 per month. Deserving boys, after a six months' cruise, are paid \$10 per month, and first-class apprentices who have served one year receive \$11 per month. Properly qualified apprentices when they become rated as seamen receive from \$19 to \$24 per month. Enlistments can be made at any of the Navy Yards or receiving ships. Apprentices are not taught trades at the Newport Training Station, but they learn thoroughly all the requirements of a sailor's vocation, including instruction in the uses of electricity.

SIGNAL CORPS.—Vacancies in the Signal Corps are usually filled by transfer of non-commissioned officers of the line after an examination by an officer of the Army. Exceptions are sometimes made in favor of applicants from civil life having special knowledge of telegraphy, electrical devices, etc.

C. K. B.—The Signal Corps is very good, for there are special requirements for enlistment in this Corps. The Artillery would, we think, best suit your purpose.

J. T.—The 13th U. S. Inf. left San Francisco for Manila April 28, 1899, and arrived there May 23. For complete list as to arrival of Regular forces see Army and Navy Journal of March 17, 1899, page 684.

S. C.—Applications by enlisted men for discharge from the Army by purchase are not being considered by the War Department at present.

A. T.—Ask your captain or first sergeant to show you the regulations governing appointments of enlisted men to commissions in the Army. A careful perusal of them will show you what is necessary.

INTERESTED.—It is doubtful if the increase you refer to will be passed this session. The Army bill has not yet been finally disposed of. When it is you will find its full text, as enacted into law, given in the Journal.

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## DENTAL SURGEONS.

Congressman Otey has published in pamphlet form a few excerpts from about 4,500 communications on the Army's and Navy's need of the service of dental surgeons, which were presented to the House Military Committee for consideration in connection with H. R. 972. The pamphlet shows that the need of dental service is strongly urged by a number of Army surgeons, officers and others. It is asserted that at least one-half the trouble from which soldiers suffer comes from the teeth, and experience in the Spanish war showed the lack of adequate provision for their care. The appointment of dental surgeons on the same footing as surgeons would, it is urged, do away with the present difficulty.

A similar bill, S. 4044, authorizing a provisional corps of dental surgeons in the Army, is being urged in the Senate. At a hearing before the Military Committee Dr. Donally, speaking of observations made during the civil war, said that in many cases chronic intestinal trouble and neuralgic pains had been cured by treatment of the mouth. He mentioned the press reports concerning the requisition made by Gen. Kitchener for dentists during the Soudan campaign, and the fact that an army dental service has been tested and is in use in the Bavarian Army. No provision of law exists now, he said, for the employment of dental surgeons as such. The practice of the government has been to place extracting forceps in the hands of surgeons and hospital men untrained in the conservative treatment of diseases of the mouth and teeth. Aside from the humane aspect of the question diseases of the mouth and teeth are the cause of pensionable intestinal disorders constituting a class of diseases which, very much more than any others, costs the government largely in the way of hospital expense, transportation expense, leaves of absence, and in pensions paid on account of such disabilities. Dr. Donally in closing called attention to the statement in favor of a dental service made by Gen. Leonard Wood, Gen. Lieber, Gen. Owenshine, Gen. McC. Reeve, Col. Boston, Col. Volkman, Major Russell and Capt. Loar.

## SAMMY ATKINS.

Manila, P. I., March 26, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—For years I have noticed in the various publications finding their way to the post and company library tables articles in the attempt to coin a name at once appropriate and suggestive for the U. S. soldier when speaking of him as an individual or a collective unit. None has yet been received with the indelible stamp of common consent.

Since I came to the Philippines, news of two centers

has been anxiously watched—from Ladysmith and Mafeking. The war in South Africa has announced in an unmistakable manner the fact that the English speaking race is the progressive body in modern times. To their hands has been given the work of rapid civilization and the amelioration of the conditions of all nations, oppressed by antiquated custom and arbitrary despotism; first equal rights, then business. The valor of the English troops in the field has warmed our hearts, and we, as Americans feel proud to have been once English and the direct offspring of the "Tommy Atkins" whose spirit yet animates the living of to-day. As we are the children of the same stock, bone and sinew, as purely English as ever, where did we ever bring disgrace to the "Atkins" family? Arguing thus, why not think of both whose end and aim seem closer linked year by year, as the "Atkins" family against the world. Aid Tommy in his every effort at the tasks set him, and be known as "Sammy Atkins." Why not let us understand them as "Tommy Atkins" and his brother "Sammy Atkins."

FRED COLEMAN.

This writer assumes too much as to our kinship with the English. The Americans, though they are a composite race, as are the English also, form a distinct type of nationality, and no foreign title belongs to them. You might as well call Tommy Atkins Tommy Crapaud because he has French blood in his veins, as to call the American soldier Sammy Atkins for a similar reason. No foreign title would be acceptable to us, though the foreigner is quite welcome to adopt as many Yankee notions as he thinks proper.—Editor.

Capt. Charles Slack, writing in the British "United Service Magazine" for May of the battle of New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815, deduces the following causes for the failure of the British; necessity for concealment of the object of the expedition, and for deceiving the enemy as to the point to be attacked; want of efficient reconnaissance in selecting the best route for the advance and disembarkation of the troops; bad effects of delay after the repulse of the enemy on the 23d and 28th December; a frontal attack against the enemy's works being decided on without the details being carefully worked out; that advancing against an entrenched position without the aid of a concentrated artillery fire on the enemy's works, necessitated a night attack to counteract his superior rifle fire.

He considers the study and working out of the objects, details and results of this expedition, to be one of the most instructive in military history. The points that arise in reference to it bear directly on the present British experience in South Africa, which Capt. Slack no doubt had in mind when he wrote that they "are those which might happen in any future expedition undertaken by this country in any part of the world." He calls attention especially to the importance of the following points, many of which seem to have been neglected in the present as they were in the past: Necessity for concealment in surprises; advantages of a boat flotilla; ruse de guerre; value of auxiliary forces; security of prisoners; bad effects of delay in advancing; overworked troops; advantage of protected flanks; effect of rifle fire; value of reserve in attack; fleet as a base of operations; supplying enemy with misleading information; changing commanders in the midst of operations; necessity for maintaining communications between forces; night attacks.

The British Admiralty has accepted the tender of Messrs. Swan and Hunter, of Newcastle on the Tyne, for a floating dock to be built after the design of Messrs. Clark and Standfield, who designed the U. S. Naval dock for Algiers, La. This English naval dock is to be located at Hamilton, Bermuda, and will lift any war ship built or building. It will be 545 feet long, 100 feet wide and 33 feet on blocks. It will cost \$925,000; time of construction, one year. Its lifting power is to be 17,000 tons as against 18,000 tons for the Algiers dock.

The Boer point of view is well illustrated by an anecdote in the volume on the Natal Campaign by Bennet Burleigh, correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph": "Said one Boer whom he saw to a Britisher whom he knew, 'I suppose the English can send an army of 20,000 soldiers against us?' 'Oh, yes, 500,000

troops if necessary' answered the patriot. 'Verdompt!' rejoined the Boer, with unconscious humor, 'it would take us three months to kill them all!'

The American Sewage Disposal Co., of Boston, by their patented process undertake to remove all impurities from polluted water, such as sewage and transform it into an effluent, colorless, tasteless, odorless fluid, free from bacteria and chemically pure. The company issue a 50-page pamphlet, treating the subject more fully. It may be obtained on application at their offices, Room 57, No. 88 State street, Boston; Room 111, No. 60 Broadway, New York.

The U. S. S. Detroit, which arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., May 8, to go out of commission, says the Portsmouth "Times," has three pets—the goat "Billy," the Chinese pug "Gypsy," and the punch bowl. It has not been determined which is the greatest favorite. "Billy" was born about fifty miles from Mobile. He has a war record, and an honorable discharge from the service, and in point of firmness of character he has no rival. "Gypsy" has lived aboard the ship for five years, and has reared two families. Her two boys and five girls are scattered over two continents. At sea the two pets mess together amicably and economically, Gypsy taking the meat and Billy the tin can.

The following communication to the Army and Navy Journal received per postal card, is given verbatim et literatim. If oddly expressed, it yet contains some truth:

"A Strong Well Drilled and well Equipped Army is needed at Home Here in our Own land to suppress Crime and to Put Down All Crime Breeding Trusts and Syndicates that are Rapidly cutting the Throat of our civil Government. Over a Half a million Open Crime Breeding Houses in our U. S. A. now that ought to be Closed up by our Army and Navy there is nothing on Earth that Ruins our Army and Navy like these Dens of Vice and Crime. A man of War can never get his men back on the Ship without great Damage if they go ashore one Day or night. H. Hansen Pasadena Cal."

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Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamship. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given: City of Peking, May 23; Gaelic, June 6; Hong Kong Maru, June 14; China, June 22; Doric, June 30; Nippon Maru, July 10; City of Rio Janeiro, July 19; Coptic, July 26. For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney—Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco as follows: Mariposa, June 13; Moana, July 11. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of India, May 28; Empress of Japan, June 18; Empress of China, July 9. For Honolulu and Sydney: Aorangi, June 1; Warrimoo, June 29.

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A dispatch to the New York "World" from Washington on May 13 said that "as the United States has never officially declared war against the Filipinos there would be no violation of law in another nation selling arms to them." This view does not coincide with the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army which we mentioned at page 865 of our issue of May 12. The implication of that opinion which was rendered on the dismissal of Major Kirkman was that the United States is at war in the Philippine Islands. The existence of a war is as much a matter of fact as of declaration. Federal declarations of war are not out of date.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, of South Bethlehem, Pa., publish an illustrated pamphlet showing their plant and products, and illustrating some of the wonders of modern metallurgy. The steps in the manufacture of armor plate, ordnance and forgings are shown, from raw material to finished product. Statistics at the end of the pamphlet give the World's production in 1898 of iron ore, coal, pig iron and steel.

It is proposed to remove the two 16.25-inch (111-ton) breechloading guns from the Benbow and substitute two 13.5-inch (67-ton) breechloaders. The exchange will involve extensive structural alterations, and estimates are being prepared at Devonport for the work.

"Cement" is the title of a trade publication issued once in two months by the Progress Publishing Co. of New York. Its title sufficiently indicates its character.

In a cable to Major-Gen. Otis at Manila on April 2 last the Secretary of War authorized the enlistment of competent native musicians in regimental bands.

For a tonic and regulator nothing equals Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

### BORN.

KUTZ.—A daughter to the wife of Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on May 16, 1900 at Reading, Pa.

### MARRIED.

CURRIE-HANSON.—At Webster Groves, Mo., May 10, 1900, Asst. Surg. Donald Herbert Currie, U. S. Marine Hospital Service to Miss Helen Hope Hanson.

HAIGHT-FOLSOM.—At Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., May 19, 1900, Lieut. Charles Sidney Haight, 4th Cav. to Margaret Winthrop Folsom, daughter of Margaret Winthrop Folsom.

PATTERSON-PRINDLE.—At Key West, Fla., April 19, 1900, Harry Augustus Prindle, son of Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, U. S. Navy, to Frederica Patterson, daughter of Hon. G. B. Patterson.

STONE-SERRATE.—At Matanzas, Cuba, May 10, 1900, Lieut. John H. Stone, Asst. Surg. U. S. A. to Miss Maria Dolores Serrate.

SWAN-DAGGETT.—At Lawrence, Mass., Mr. Leon G. Swan to Miss Alice S. Daggett, daughter of Col. Aaron S. Daggett, 14th Inf.

WATTS-HOY.—At Morristown, N. J., May 24, 1900, Mr. Ridley Watts, son of Lieut. William Watts, U. S. N., to Miss Gertrude von E. Hoy.

### DIED.

AUGUR.—Drowned at Kingston, N. J., near Princeton, Christopher Colon Augur, son of Major Jacob A. Augur, 4th Cav., and grandson of the late Gen. Christopher C. Augur, U. S. A.

BIDDLE.—At her home in Detroit, Michigan, Margaret Terry Biddle, wife of James Biddle, formerly Captain 16th U. S. Inf., and mother of the wife of Lieut. John D. Barrette, 7th U. S. Art.

EBSTEIN.—At Breslau, Germany, May 8th, 1900, Fredericka, widow of Dr. Ludwig Ebstein and mother of Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., retired, aged 77 years.

SCHENCK.—March 19, 1900, in the British Military Hospital at Mochudi, Bechuanaland, South Africa, Bard Pendleton Schenck, formerly Lieutenant 12th U. S. Inf., and son of the late Rev. Noah Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOUTHWICK.—At Washington, suddenly, of heart failure, May 17, 1900, Clifford Southwick, a brother of the wife of Lieut. William Woodward Phelps, U. S. N.

WALL.—At Washington, D. C., May 15, 1900, Mrs. Mary Franks Wall, widow of Captain William Wall, 3d Art., who died August 13, 1847.

WOOD.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Utica, N. Y., May 20, 1900, Frank Gregory, youngest son of the late Commodore W. W. Wood, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., and Mary L. C. Wood.

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One of the adjuncts of an electric apparatus in any building is a switchboard. This must necessarily be fireproof. Marble is sometimes used, but this is very expensive. Slate, which is offered as a substitute, is only less so. It is now found that fireproofed wood will answer every purpose, and it is used by the American Bell Telephone Company. The chief engineer of that company, Mr. Joseph F. Davis, in a recent interview with a reporter of the "Insurance Press," said: "While I have no personal knowledge of the switchboards in which the chemically treated wood has been used, I can say that I advised its use strenuously. I was convinced of its fire-retardant and non-inflammable qualities by the evidence contained in the reports of exhaustive tests made by my assistants, C. J. H. Woodbury and L. F. Rice. Furthermore, I have read all the literature I could gather upon the subject during the past three years. I am so strongly in favor of fireproofed wood that I have urged its use not only in the making of switchboards, but in the construction of the annex to the American Bell Telephone building in Boston." Opinions to the same effect are expressed by Mr. C. J. H. Woodbury, an expert electric engineer in high repute; Mr. A. L. Scott, assistant manager of the Western Electric Company, and others quoted. The process of the Electric Fireproofing Company of Newark is already used in the United States Navy to meet the conditions suggested by the unfortunate experiences of the Spaniards during our recent war. It is proposed to use it on the wood employed in the manufacture of furniture.

Discussing the defensive and offensive in an article on the South American war, in the "Revue du Cercle Militaire," Lieut.-Col. Frocard holds that the events do not discredit the tactical offensive prepared and conducted as it should be. He bases his argument upon the fact that English losses, if spread over the whole force engaged, have not been severe, and that the English have always, by their energy, captured the enemy's position and occupied it. Wherever the attack has been well managed, success has been attained, and this applies not only to sudden rushes, but to attacks of some duration. Therefore, says Col. Frocard, the tactical offensive has certainly not spoken its last word. Another point made is that war can be learnt, and that a school is necessary in which it can be taught. There must be a permanent body of officers to study it.

The explanation given by Marion Crawford in his book, "Via Crucis," of the origin of the word "Hurrah" should prove a distinct shock to some of the most fervid anti-imperialists who no doubt have had occasion to use the word in relieving their pent-up feelings after an outpouring of rhetoric by Edward Atkinson, Senator Hoar and others. The word is usually taken to mean a certain exaltation of spirit, but the dictionaries do not venture into any history of its etymology. Now we learn from Mr. Crawford's book that it is derived from the Tartar "Hurr," which signifies "to kill." He tells us that in the crusade of the 12th century headed by King Louis

and Queen Eleanor of France, their chief knight, Sir Gilbert Warde, an Englishman, in a conflict with the Seljaks, mocked their cry of "kill," by shouting "Hurrah." His followers took the word from him and from that time the Christians began to cry "Hurrah," little recking that when they shouted "Hurrah for the King," they were really crying "Kill for the King." Whether this discovery by the novelist will result in the banishment of three cheers from the meetings of our tender-hearted patriots who seem to think that right is never worth the shedding of human blood or not, it is interesting to note that in the bloodiest of war cries we have found our most enthusiastic term of approval for the loftiest virtues. Another derivation of "Hurrah" explains it as a call for aid in battle to Thor, the Scandinavian god of war, thunder and agriculture.

#### GOING TO WITNESS THE ECLIPSE.

A large number of professors and students from the different colleges, universities and scientific organizations leave New York and the East on Thursday and Friday, May 24th and 25th, for points along the Southern Railway, to witness the eclipse of the sun which takes place on May 28th. The Southern Railway has made reduced rates for this occasion. The steamship lines from Europe will bring in two large parties on Saturday next, destined to Winnsboro and Newberry, South Carolina. For full particulars regarding rates, etc., call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1185 Broadway, or ticket office, 271 Broadway.

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## THE BOER WAR.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'S first article, which appears in the June number, tells of Buller's advance to the relief of Ladysmith and of the battle of Pieter's Hill. The narrative, like all of Mr. Davis's writing, has a human quality that appeals irresistibly to the reader. No other writer brings us so near the actual scenes. The article is illustrated from photographs.

### THE BOER SIDE

of the situation, too, is shown most vividly in this number by Thomas F. Millard who is with the Boer army, and who tells, what has not yet been told, the methods of the Boer attack and defence as observed in their own lines.

### HOW A PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.

MR. A. MAURICE LOW, the Washington correspondent of the London Chronicle, gives a graphic account of the whole course of a Presidential campaign, and with a lively appreciation of its varied human aspects. There are many illustrations.

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